The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,726. New Series.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwardsd.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	„ 2	0
First insertion, each line	„ 0	6
Second insertion	„ 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thecharge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

THOMPSON—On the 27th February, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Irvine, Grant Buildings, Mrs. E. Thompson, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Thompson, aged sixty years, deeply regretted by her relatives and friends.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

MACTIER—At 4, Wellesley Place, Calcutta, on the 18th Feb., the wife of W. F. Mactier, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

PRESTON.—At Calcutta, on the 19th Feb., the wife of Alfred Preston, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LE TOURNEUX—HADENGUE—At the Dhurrumtollah Church, on the 11th February, by the Revd. Father J. Carbonelle, Monsieur Ernest Le Tourneux, to Miss Octavie Hadengue.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

FAWCETT—February 15th, at Royapooram, Mrs. Catherine Fawcett, of Paralyses, aged 45 years 10 months and 3 days.

BRUCE—February 18th, at Madras, Serjeant Major G. M. Bruce, aged 46 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail in March.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. Livesay, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*, and Owners or to Capt. Livesay,
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail in March.

THE Superb Black Ball Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D.M. Goodall, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers.

For Rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail 10th March.*)

THE Liverpool and Australian Black Ball Line of Packet Ship "GOLDEN DREAM," has excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers. For passage apply to Captain Brown, on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

(To sail in March.)

THE fine A 1 Ship BRITISH CROWN, 1,120 tons register, Henry Whitfield, Commander, has very superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for ship *British Crown*, or to Captain Whitfield

FOR HAVRE.

THE first-class fast sailing French Ship BAILLY DE SUFFREN, 537 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply to

RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA,
Agent for Captain and Owners.
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, (130 H. P.,) Captain Day, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain Morrison, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypoore by this opportunity.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.

Bombay, 26th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	5th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	11th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Tuesday	1st March.	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.
Friday	4th „	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	8th „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	11th „	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	15th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	18th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	1st March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P. M.
Friday	4th „	TELEGRAPH	at 9 A. M.
Tuesday	8th „	MAHARAJ	at 1 P. M.
Friday	11th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	15th „	MAHARAJ	at 4 P. M.
Friday	18th „	TELEGRAPH	at 8 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd February 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Caroline Agnes*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, failing the same will be landed by the Captains at the risk and expense of [illegible] concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Caroline Agnes*.
[illegible] 1864.

NOTICES.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable European FEMALE to any Family or Lady returning to England *viâ* the Cape or Overland. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.

25th February 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.

Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

BOTTOMARY.—Wanted to borrow the sum of about 15,000 Rupees to defray the expenses of the French Ship *Marie Nelie*, Captain Angebian. Tenders *viva voce* will be received at the Office of the Vice-Consulate of France, No. 5 Borah Bazar Street, this day, the first of March, at noon precisely.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The adjourned Special General Meeting on the subject of Railway Terminus Accommodation for Bombay, will be held on THURSDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at noon.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 26th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—FOURTH CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Fourth Call of Rs. 50 per Share will be payable by the Shareholders, at the Bank's Office here, on or before 1st March, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of INTEREST allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 day's notice of withdrawal, will be FIVE PER CENT. per annum until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICE.—Four Government Currency Notes for One Thousand Rupees each, number c-13 20086, 22653, 20821, and 24493, having been lost or stolen, payment thereof has been stopped. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.

Any person giving such information as may lead to the discovery of the said Notes to Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND AND PEILE, will be handsomely rewarded.

Bombay, 26th February 1864.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—The half yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the proprietors of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER and Co., No. 7, Rampart Row, on Monday the 29th day of February 1864, at 1 P.M., to receive the Directors' report, to declare a Dividend for the half year ending 31st December 1863, to elect Directors and to change the name of the Company from the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company Limited to the Bomanjee Hormusjee Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

W. COOPER, Chairman.
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED.)—At an ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held at the Registered office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st of February 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., the following resolution was proposed by H. Forman, Esquire, Seconded by Limjee Maneckjee, Esquire, and carried unanimously:—

"That a Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, be paid for the three months ending the 31st December 1863."

Notice is hereby given that Dividend warrants will be issued on and after the 6th instant, which will be payable at the Bank of India on presentation.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—With reference to the Advertisement dated the 29th January last, calling a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company on the 29th instant, it is hereby notified, that the Meeting has been deferred to FRIDAY, the 4th March 1864, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 20th February 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (21) twenty-one Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી આરીઅનટલ શીપઓનીગ અશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at the Dockyard, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, H. M. Brig "TAPTEE," as she stands, built of Teak, Coppered, and Copper and Iron fastened.

Burthen old measure	179 tons.	
	feet	ins.
Length between perpendiculars	73	3½
Breadth mould	22	10
Ditto extreme	23	2
Depth of hold	12	10

Further particulars can be learnt on application at the Marine Storekeeper's Office.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government.

A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down at the time of Sale, and good security given by the purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The Vessel is now lying in the Harbour, where she can be inspected at any time on application between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

The purchaser will be liable to pay such amount of Customs and Town Duties as may be demanded by the Commissioners of Customs.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 25th February 1864.

CIRCULAR.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Bombay Offices, No. 2, Rampart Row.

AGENCIES have been opened in this Presidency at the following places, viz., Bombay, Poona, Barsee, Sholapore, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Neriad, and Ahmedabad.

Goods are forwarded to and from each Agency daily at through rates. The Company can also by special arrangement forward goods to Hydrabad, Secunderabad, Ahmednuggur, Kurrachee, Mooltan, Lahore, Mhow, Indore, Deesa, &c., at which places Agencies will be opened shortly.

The Company undertake the cartage of goods to and from the Railway Stations in Bombay, Poona, Barsee, Sholapore, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, at reasonable rates.

Furniture and Merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town to another. English Spring Vans are now in use for this purpose and Spring Platform Trolleys are being built.

It is the intention of the Company eventually to extend their operations to all the important Towns of the Presidency, and it is expected that October will see their arrangements pretty far completed.

Shipping, Landing, and Custom House work executed with despatch and regularity.

Particulars as to the operations in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies will be found in page No. 560-561 of the *Bombay Gazette* Almanack.

For further particulars as to rates, &c., apply to the undersigned.

WILLIAM COMBIE, Acting Manager.

NOTICES.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. Lewis.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.

W. CLEMENTS.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, the premises in Church Lane, Fort, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. Apply to Mr. F. A. SPENCER, at the office of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

FOR SALE.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—An English roan cab *Granite*, 15 hands, sound, aged, quiet: has been carrying 18 stone, and is up to any weight: price Rs. 1,000. Apply to Mr. GINGER.

DEAL BOARDS FOR SALE.—Just received ex *Gilbert Thompson*, 137,672 feet Flooring Boards, 6 in. by ½ to 1¼, and 14,204 feet Weather Boards ½ by ⅞ by 6¾, to be sold per 100 running feet. Apply to,

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE. AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received by the last Overland Mail some very Choice and Fashionable Goods, viz., Ladies, and Children's, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Ladies Fashionable Glace Paletots, Garibaldie and Postilion Cashmere and Muslin Jackets, Spanish Shawls, Burnouse, Horse Hair, and Patent Alexandra Skirts, Elastic Garters, Cotton Hose, Berlin Wool and Patterns of various shades and colours, Needles of all kinds, Angolas:—of fast colours, suitable for Dresses and Suits for Gentlemen, Collars of all kinds, viz., Prince of Wales, Continental, Tom-Thumb, &c., with and without Scarfs; Child's Merino Pellisses, Knickerbocker Suits &c., &c., Best Drab and Black Hats, for Gentlemen. &c., &c., &c.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, Hummum Street, Fort—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that thay hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice desings, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by Dorabjee Hormusjee, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

Contents—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchenge from ½ to 10 percent.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and mall size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain „
Coffee „
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.
Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet
Kiss me Quick
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker
Something New
Jockey Club
New Mown Hay
Rough and Ready
Frangipanni
Box his Ears
Bridal Bouquet
Friendship Offerings
Patchouli
Sweet Briar
Jasmine
Forget Me Not
Ess. Bouquet
The Provence Rose
Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey
Brown Windsor
Sun Flower Oil
Elder Flower
Glycerine
White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has much pleasure in announcing the receipt, ex *Edwin Fox*, of a fresh Consignment of very handsome TOYS in great variety, of which he invites inspection.

They are priced very moderately, in order to ensure a speedy sale.

Mr. J. Neuberg, 23, Byculla, has received a small but choice selection of Telescopes, Binocular Field and Sea Glasses, Opera Glasses tastefully mounted in Ivory, Horn, and Lacquered Metal, with Leather Cases, Spectacles, variously mounted, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Convex and Concave Glasses, Plain, Smoked, and coloured Riding Spectacles, mounted in Gold, Silver, and Steel, Double Eye Glasses, Hunting Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Pocket Stereoscopes, Spare Convex and Concave Glasses for Spectacles.

Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Scrap Books, Writing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c.

Bronze Goods, of Artistic character and highly-finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Vases, Table Ornaments.

Violin Strings and Bows.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of the most magnificent Italian, Swiss and German scenery, received by last Overland Mail. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla.

FOR SALE.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Home News, Jan. 4	Rs. 0	8
Overland Mail, Jan. 4	0	8
Thacker's Overland News. Dec. 26 and Jan. 4	1	0
Army and Navy Gazette, Jan. 2	0	10
Naval and Military Gazette, Dec. 19 and 26 and Jan. 4	1	14
United Service Gazette, Jan. 2	0	10
Medical Times, Jan. 2	0	10
Punch, Dec. 26 and Jan. 2	0	12
Leamington Spa Courier, Dec. 19 and 26	1	4
British Standard, Dec. 18 and 25	1	0
Illustrated London News, Jan. 2	0	10
Weekly Dispatch, Jan. 3	0	10
The Queen and Lady's News, Jan. 2	0	10
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John Leech.
Dr. W. Lawrence.
Mons. Lesseps.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
The late Lord Macaulay.
Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Duke of Manchester.
Duchess of Manchester.
Signor Mario.
Baron Martin.
Rev. Henry Melville
Meyerbeer.
T. E. Millais, R. A.
Count de Morny.
Countess de Morny.
Miss Fanny Marston.
Mazzini.
Baron Marochetti.
Rev. Hugh McNeil.
Rev. Dr. Manning.
Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Celine Montelan.
Charles Mathews.
Mrs. Charles Mathews.
Frank Mathews.
The late Genl Sir C. Napier.
The late Adm Sir C. Napier.
Ex-King of Naples.
Ex-Queen of Naples.
Miss Florence Nightingale.
Marquis of Normanby.
Lawrence Oliphant.
General Sir James Outram.
Professor Owen.
Bishop of Oxford.
The O'Donoghu.
Captain Sherard Osborne.
Miss Oliver.
Lord Palmierston.
Lord Palmerston at the age of 29; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
Rev. Punshon.
Sir F. Pollock.
Late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
The present Sir Robert Peel.
Colonel Peard.
Paris Conference comprising 14 original portraits, (with key of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Count Persigny.
Miss Louisa Pyne.
Madamoiselle Patti, in the celebrated "Shadow Song" from Dinorah, with three other Cartes of her favorite characters. These are specially interesting.
The late Madame Rachel.
Professor Ramsay.
Sims Reeves.
Madame Ristori.
Mr. F. Robson.
Signor Rossini.
Duchess of Roxburgh.
The Duke of Rutland.
The late Rev. F. W. Robertson of Brighton.
Rarey.
Earl Russell.
Duke of Richmond.
Roupell.
Lord Redcliffe.
Miss Ada Swanborough.
Madame Sherrington.
George A. Sala.
Sir Walter Scott.
Shakspeare.
Mr. Stirling.
Earl of Shrewsbury.
Tom Sayers.
Earl of Shaftesbury.
Countess of Shaftesbury.
General Sir C. Straubenze.
Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Lindsay Sloper.
Stanley, Vocalist.
S. G. O.
The late Albert Smith.
The late Robert Stephenson.
Duchess of Sutherland.
Miss Carlotte Leclercq.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Sir Emerson Tennant.
Professor Tennant.
Miss Lydia Thompson.
Alfred Tennyson.
Thackery, W. M.
Mademoiselle Titiens.
Anthony Trollope.
F. M. Tupper.
Tom Taylor.
M. Thiers.
Tamberlik.
Professor Tyndall.
Signor Verdi.
V. Wallace.
Mrs. Windham.
Lord Westbury.
Duchess of Wellington
Professor Willis.
Sam Warren.
Spencer Walpole.
Rev. Dr. Whewell.
Professor Wheatstone.
General Windam.
Cardinal Wiseman.
Wagner.
Marie Wilton in four or five different characters.
General Williams, of Kars.
Dr. Trench.
Sir Charles Wood.
The late Rev. Dr. Wolff
Mrs. Yelverton.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.

LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.	Rs. 35 per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown.	28 „
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra at quality Brand R. Tod and James	35 „
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown.	28 „
SHERRY, superior OLD AMONTILLADO, Black Seal	28 „

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
Do. Pints	„ 14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac	„ 24 „ „
Fine very old Do.	„ 36 „ „
Sauterne	„ 25 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

NOTICE.—Just landed ex ships *East*, *Percy Douglas* and *Edwin Fox*, the following superior high classed WINES and BRANDIES, quality guaranteed:—

Sherries—Amontillado, Pale and Golden.
Port—Fruity and Delicate.
Brandies—Martell's, Hennessy's, and OtardDupuy & Co.'s
Champagne—Jules Mumm.
Old Tom—Booth's.
Ginger Wine—Crabbe's, &c., &c., &c.

STRANACK & Co.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing		1 doz. each.	
Moselle,	do.	do.	1 „
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 „
Claret,	do.	do.	2 „
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½ „

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing		3 doz. each.	
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 „
Brandy,	do.	do.	1 „
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1 „
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Acton & Worthington of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	45
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	35
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	35
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	20
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. a Crown	30	0
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	35	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	29	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	20	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	29	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	20	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—		
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red......Pale Dry	„	30
Bronze do. } Good Dinner Wines	„	24
White do.	„	[illegible]
Brown do.	„	22
Yellow do.	„	[illegible]
MADEIRA, very old	„	42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	30
Do. Pints	„	15
Red Seal Quarts	„	24
Do. Pints	„	14
CLARET—		
Chateaux Margeaux	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	28
St. Julien	„	22
Medoc	„	16
Do. Pints	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality, Grisler's Quarts	„	45
Do. Do. Pints	„	24
Do. Do. Cunliffs	„	45
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s	„	45
Do. Do. Pints	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's Quarts	„	40
Do. Do. Pints	„	24
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard Moselle { and Jordan }	„	30
HOCK		
MOSELLE		
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE Quarts	„	21
Do. Do. Do. Pints	„	12
CURACOA	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	42
CHERRY BRANDY Pints	„	18
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		
RUM Fine old Jamaica	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	„	21
Do. Pints	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	24
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	18
Do. Do. Pints	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. Pints	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. Pints	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. Pints	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.
Guiness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIPSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt. 4 Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.

Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A GREY ARAB CHARGER, he is gentle, safe, and believed to be perfectly sound. He has been ridden for three years with every description of troops, and is quiet under fire. He is only parted because the owner is leaving India. To be seen on enquiry at the Colaba Mess-house.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums exceeding Rupees ten thousand (Rs. 10,000) deposited with the Bank for *three* months fixed, and at the rate of eight per cent. per annum if deposited for four months fixed. H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 29th February 1864.

REWARD OF RUPEES 500.—Four Currency Notes of the following numbers and marks are missing from 5 o'clock P.M. of Wednesday the 24th instant. Whoever gives information which may lead to their recovery, to the undersigned, will receive the above reward. Necessary intimation has been given to the Bank of Bombay to withhold payment.

— $^{c}_{14}$26008 for Rs. 1,000; — $_{14}$25548 for Rs. 1,000; — $^{c}_{13}$24776 for Rs. 1,000; — $^{c}_{9}$06827 for Rs. 500.

26th February 1864. A. TAYLOR & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.—Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay are hereby reminded that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to take into consideration

A letter from Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, Michael H. Scott, T. F. Grey, George Scott, and A. H. Curtis, Esqs., Justices of the Peace, requesting me to summon a Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace at 3 o'clock P.M., on Monday the 29th February 1864, to consider the following proposition, which will be brought forward by Mr. George Scott:

"That a Committee of Justices be appointed to enquire into and report on the nature of the Town Duties under the provisions of Act 25 of 1858, and Section XXII., and Schedule annexed to the said Act, with a view to ascertaining by what means articles of food and consumption may, without injury to the Municipal Fund, be relieved from the Town Duties now levied thereon.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 27th Feb. 1864.

NOTICE.—RUNSORDASS CANJEE.—By a contract in writing, dated the 6th of November 1863, SORABJEE JEHANGHEERJEE DADY SETTNAH and others agreed to sell to one RUNSORDASS CANJEE, two pieces of hilly ground at Chowpatty, the purchase to be completed within two months. The said contract was made through the medium of a broker named JOSEY *alias* GOVERDHUN DAMODHUR, and a duplicate of the contract purporting to bear the signature of Runsordass Canjee, and attested by the said Josey *alias* Goverdhun Damodhur, was at the same time handed by the said broker to the vendors. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has also been paid to the vendors as earnest money. The purchaser has not completed his contract, and Runsordass Canjee, residing at Chinch Bunder, has denied that he signed or entered into the said contract. The broker, Josey, has been required to inform the vendors who the person was who signed the name of Runsordass Canjee to the said contract but has not done so. This is to give notice that unless Runsordass Canjee, the purchaser, within 8 days from this date, comes forward and proves to the said vendors that he is the contracting purchaser, the said vendors will treat the contract as at an end, and the earnest money forfeited, and will thereafter entertain no claim relating thereto.

KEIR AND RAMSDEN, Solicitors for the Vendors.
Dated this 26th day of February 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee, and Sind, per Steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——FEB.—MAR., 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Tuesday	1st......	6h. 3m. P. M.
New Moon, Tuesday	8th	8h. 50m. A. M.
First Quarter, Tuesday	15th......	10h. 59m. A. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday	23rd......	3h. 16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday	31st......	3h. 11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	29	St. Romain.	6 21	6 4	2 38	3 1	26th February 1864. Time—7h. 58m. 43s.5.
Tues.	1	St. David.	6 20	6 5	3 26	3 55	
Wed.	2	St. Chard., Bp.	6 20	6 5	4 30	5 14	
Thur.	3	Daybreak at 5h. 5m.	6 19	6 5	6 0	6 46	
Fri.	4	Twilight ends 7.19.	6 18	6 6	7 31	8 9	
[illegible]	5	Venus rises at 4h. 23.	6 17	6 6	8 42	9 11	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]th Sunday in Lent.	6 16	6 6	9 36	10 1	

N[illegible]ICE.—The Band of His Excellency the Go[illegible]nor will not play in Parell Gardens this afternoon.
THOS. LEITH, Officiating Military Secretary.
[illegible]ment House, 29th February 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

[illegible]	Feb. 6	KURRACHEE	Feb. 23
[illegible]	Feb. 18	LAHORE	Feb. 20
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 13	LONDON	Jan. 18
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 15	MADRAS	Feb. 20
BANGALORE	Feb. 19	MALTA	Jan. 18
CALCUTTA	Feb. 20	MEERUT	Feb. 22
CAPE	Dec. 28	OUDH	Feb. 20
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 13	PENANG	Feb. 10
DELHI	Feb. 11	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Jan. 29
HONGKONG	Feb. 1	SINGAPORE	Feb. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1864.

Most of the dwellers in Bombay are aware that great public and private works of improvement are now in progress, which, when completed, will have completely changed the face of the island and made our city one of which both Englishmen and natives may be proud. It is remarkable that only now, after the British Government has held peaceful possession of Bombay for two hundred years, are either the rulers of the place or their subjects making any serious effort to redeem the city from the reproach of meanness and insignificance which it deserves even above other Eastern cities. Nowhere perhaps have the English race,—careless as they proverbially are of the decent state and splendour which should hide, beneath a show of magnificence, the harsher features of a strong Government,—neglected so utterly the duty of maintaining that outward dignity and presence without which any administration, however really powerful, is apt to fall into public contempt. Of what other country could it be said that a foreign and despotic Government, whose rule had lasted two centuries, was still without public offices of its own even for its Police and Law Courts? Yet in Bombay, to this day, the Government is turned out of one house after another, or forced to pay exorbitant rents to private landlords for permission to occupy premises in which the ordinary business of administration can be conducted. The Appellate Branch of the High Court, for instance, only maintains a precarious footing in the building known as the Sudder Adawlut at Mazagon by paying a rent which even for Bombay is absurdly high; while Mr. Forjett, the Commissioner of Police, at whose name every native trembles and who individually has beyond a doubt more power than any other man in Bombay, has actually been turned out of house and home and compelled with his staff to seek refuge in tents until Government chooses to build proper Police Offices. There are those, probably, who will regard this free treatment of the principal officers of Government as illustrating the mild and merciful disposition of the English rulers of India, and who will point with pride to the circumstance, unparalleled no doubt in history, that in Bombay owners of private property are allowed and encouraged to assert their rights even against the paternal despotism by which they are held in subjection. But the fact is that the Government would never have been placed in its present dilemma, but for its disgraceful omission, during the whole period of its rule in Bombay, to provide such means as would ensure the faithful and sufficient performance of the work it was appointed to do. It is unhappily true that the great qualities of the English race have been much less conspicuous in Bombay than elsewhere in India. The reader of the records of the East India Company cannot help being disgusted with the sickening chronicle of the petty and sordid actions of men who seem never to have had a soul above spices and piece goods, and whose noblest ambition was to screw a few additional rupees out of the pockets of the natives for the advantage of their honourable masters. Had England had no sons in Bengal and Madras gifted with a more imperial spirit and conscious of higher destinies than came within the ken of the factors of Bombay, her Indian possessions might still be limited to a few trading settlements on the sea-coast. There is no gleam of light in the whole story of the English in Western India, no name on which one can dwell with pleasure, until we comes down to the time of Mountstuart Elphinstone. Our countrymen seem to have had no other policy than to grasp what they could get, heedless of the future; and, generation after generation, they went on living from hand to mouth, planting no settled government, doing nothing for the advancement of the people or the improvement of the town in which they lived, and setting at naught even the example set them by "the Portugalls" whom they had replaced and whom they despised, but who had at least done something in their time to give beauty to the cities and increased fertility to the land of which they held possession. One of the first cares of the Spaniards, when they conquered a country, was to build a city whose broad streets and squares, public offices, palaces, and cathedral were intended to be a perpetual monument of their power and resolution to maintain a firm and strong government. English energy and tenacity of purpose have driven the Spaniards out of the field of colonial enterprize; but, while we justly boast the greater freedom of our colonial policy, we cannot but feel ashamed when we compare the wretched results of English want of taste in the chief towns of India with the great works of architectural skill which still adorn the cities of Spanish America.

All this, however, is now, it would seem, to be changed. Bombay is to be thoroughly renewed, so that, seven years hence, the oldest inhabitant of the city will hardly be able to recognize his birthplace. We say seven years, because, whatever sanguine projectors may believe, the great works now planned and in progress cannot be completed in a shorter term. This will be admitted by any one who looks to the immense extent of the works which the Government alone has taken in hand; though, if we judge by the rapidity with which the Ramparts were pulled down, and the energetic way in which the laying out of the new roads is going on, there will be no unnecessary delay in the building of what is already designated as Frere-town. It may be worth while to describe briefly the plan on which the new town will be laid out. Starting from the Apollo Pier, we have the space between the Pier and the Dockyard, now a shallow basin which can easily be reclaimed, set apart as the site of the new Post Office and the new Telegraph Office. It was proposed at first to place the Post Office higher up the shore; but finally it was determined, and we think wisely, to build the Office where the mails can be landed at once from the steamers, without being shifted from boats to carts, as at present, before they can be conveyed to their destination. From the head of the pier, where the Wellington Fountain is now building, a road 120 feet broad will run in nearly a direct line to the Money School at the other end of the Esplanade, avoiding the bend towards Back Bay taken by the present road. With this road much progress has already been made. On its right can be seen traced out the crescent, sweeping round from the Apollo Gate and re-entering Rampart Row near the foot of Forbes Street, in which the Civil and Military Pay Offices will be built. On the left of the road is first the site for an Hotel, for which the Government asks a preposterous price, and which is too close to the traffic of the dusty main road to be well suited to the purpose for which it is intended. On the same side come in succession Official Residences, the High Court, which will be the only building with a dome in Bombay, the University, and more official residences as far as where the road in continuation of Church Gate Street enters the main road. It should be noted here, *en passant*, that workmen have already begun to pull down the Civil and Military Pay Offices (which will be temporarily removed to pendalls on the Esplanade) in order to widen a part of Church Gate Street, which it is hoped may still be made of the same width throughout. The Cathedral, too, is to have its appearance entirely changed, Mr. Trubshawe having designed a sort of outer screen or covering for it, which will give the church light and coolness by putting a broad cloister all round it and letting the roof of the present building be perforated. There will be a fountain at the Cathedral Gate and another at the junction of the roads near where the Church Gate stood. From the latter point a road will run towards the native town in almost a parallel direction to the present road to Boree Bunder, and this will mark the line within which buildings will be restricted. The ground hereabouts will be used for Staff and Military Official Residences, the European General Hospital, Doctors' Quarters, School of Art, and Sanitarium. At the Bazaar Gate a fourth fountain will be erected. It has been arranged that the Town Barracks in the Fort shall be pulled down, and the European troops moved to the present sepoy's lines on the Esplanade, the sepoys having new lines built for them on the Flats at Byculla. Down the verge of the Esplanade opposite the present Small Cause Court, room is assigned for Warrant Officers' Quarters, and for a new Small Cause Court and Police Court. All that remains of the Esplanade will be for ever reserved as a public park. The Marine Lines will be thrown into the Esplanade, so that from the Framjee Cowasjee Institute down to the Cooperage there may be a clear space, which will in some measure compensate horsemen for the destruction of their galloping ground on the sands by the Bombay and Baroda Railway. By the way, the sole objection to the proposal to place the passengers' station of that line close to the Commodore's bungalow is that the traffic would cut through the Esplanade and the carriage drive along its whole extent which it is proposed to make the Rotten Row of Bombay. An effort should, we think, be made to preserve this portion of the Esplanade intact. If this broad open space be lost to us, and the beautiful Bay which now brings us the healthful sea breeze be reclaimed into an unwholesome swamp, no one but men of business will care to live within a mile of the Fort. The reclamations on the harbour side of the island are useful and profitable; but the reclamation of Back Bay by a joint-stock company would benefit neither the shareholders nor the public. It is not likely that a very large proportion of the land which Government has acquired by the demolition of the Ramparts will be sold in building lots. The public offices and residences will take up all the best sites, and private speculators will have to be satisfied with strips of land here and there at the back of the chief buildings. Near the Bazaar Gate, however, there will be a good deal of land for sale, and the sooner it is put up to auction the better. Should it be determined to close the G. I. P. Railway from Waree Bunder to Boree Bunder, a broad road will be run from the head of the Apollo Pier between the back of the Town Hall and the harbour, up to the Native Town, and will save the Esplanade Road of the larger proportion of its cotton traffic.

We have thus briefly sketched the main outlines of the plan of New Bombay. Other opportunities will arise of considering the various works individually and in detail. Meanwhile, we can but exhort Government to lose no time in getting to work, and wish them God speed in an undertaking which promises to make Bombay the queen of Eastern cities.

In continuation of the remarks in our Overland Summary on the retirement of Dr. Vaughan upon so small a pension as £250 a year after having spent the best part of his life in the Indian Medical Service, we feel that stress should be laid on this example of the niggardly treatment a most useful class of officers receive from the Government which they serve so well, because it is undoubtedly the want of adequate reward for the hard work they are expected to do which has occasioned the present great dearth of medical officers throughout India. For the last few years English professors of medicine have studiously avoided recommending their pupils to seek service as military surgeons; and, consequently, for probably a hundred appointments only fifty applications are now usually received by the authorities, out of which number of applicants perhaps four-fifths may receive commissions, leaving more than half the vacancies unfilled; and of those who do get appointments a very large majority are Scotchmen and Irishmen. The few Englishmen there may be found amongst them are certainly not the best of the students at the London Medical Schools. The insults which are constantly being heaped upon the medical profession by the military authorities are more than sufficient, independently of the small pay and still smaller pension which they have to look forward to, to keep our best London men out of the service. It is not our wish to disparage the Scotch and Irish surgeons in the least; but it is a well known fact, that, as regards practical experience, the Scotch and Irish medical students have not the same large advantages as the London men have, although of the opportunities they possess of acquiring a sound theoretical and general knowledge of Medical Science in their Universities, some of which are second to none in the world, they give ample proof in their examinations.

The British soldier has a right to demand that, during the time he is guarding the interests of his country, he shall have the best medical and surgical advice it is possible to obtain; and this can be only supplied by offering proper inducements to men who otherwise have greater chances of rising in private practice. Whilst this call for medical men is going on all over India, it is simply amusing to notice the policy of the local authorities. One has only to look round the Island of Bombay to see the number of medical men who are in civil employ, some of them occupying posts which do not require medical men at all, and which take them away entirely from their profession; and others whose duties are extremely light, if one may judge by the struggles which are made in all directions to obtain private practice. Hardly is it known that a life office requires a medical adviser, when nearly every Government medical officer in Bombay hastens to compete for it. This state of things must either be caused by the miserable pay which army doctors receive, or by the fact that they have so little to do, that they are anxious to get anything to employ their time. Let the Government see to this, and amalgamate some of the appointments where they must have medical men, and increase their pay, to prevent them lowering themselves and the service to which they belong by "touting" for private practice to enable them to live when in the employment of the State. By this means the authorities would be enabled to send a number of medical officers to corps and stations which are now under the charge of apothecaries or entirely left to chance.

Again, every small medical appointment in the gift of the Government must be filled apparently by an army surgeon. We have at least two or three gentlemen here in private practice, men of experience, and who could produce, we are sure, testimonials equal to any, and superior to many, in the service; and yet our Governor has never offered them the smallest appointment or even honoured or noticed them in the least, not even with the doubtful distinction of J. P. Many would scarcely believe the amount of gratuitous service these gentlemen give to the public, and yet apparently they are not considered worthy of such appointments as jail, police, or coroner's surgeon. If the Government made use of such men as these, they would attract others to this country to private practice in the presidency towns, who would do honour to their position and enable the army surgeon to return to his proper sphere.

By telegram received from Calcutta on Saturday, we learn that the *Nada*, the first steamer of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Navigation Company, arrived at Calcutta on the 25th instant.

Henry Mills, Esq., Q. C., and Bencher of the Middle Temple, took his seat on the 18th instant as one of the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta.

The following letter speaks for itself:—

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—As your brother of the *Times* has thought fit to publish a letter of mine this day in a mutilated form, may I beg the favour of your giving publicity to the passage which he has left out.

It was this or much as this:—"In case you should again have occasion to allude to this subject, I request you may speak boldly out and call me by my name. The use of nicknames is not seemly."—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Bombay, 27th February. ALEX. GIBSON.

Various rumours are, says the *Hurkaru*, afloat with reference to the appointment of Officiating Chief Justice, to act during the temporary absence of Sir Barnes Peacock. "The only point on which we feel any degree of certainty is, that the appointment of any other than a Barrister Judge is, in the face of recent occurrences, highly unadvisable and wholly opposed to the Act of Parliament constituting the High Court. The words of the Act bearing upon the point on which our contemporary raises a doubt are these:—'One-third of the Judges *including the Chief Justice*, shall be Barristers.'"

The *Hurkaru* hears from Cachar that, "on the 9th inst., some twenty or thirty Munnipoories attacked a young planter who had just commenced a garden in the recesses of the jungle. Rushing into his house at midnight, they hacked the unfortunate man about the head and arms, but he contrived to make his escape and saved his life by swimming a river. While crossing the river he was fired at by his pursuers who had possessed themselves of his rifle. A reward of Rs 800 has been offered for the apprehension of the aggressors, but the intensely clannish disposition of the Munnipoories renders detection improbable."

The oldest officer in the Indian army has (says the *Lahore Chronicle*) just died at a very advanced age. General James A'hmuty entered the Bengal Artillery in 1790—no less than 74 years ago, when Tippoo Sultan was in the height of his power, nine years previous to his defeat and death at Seringapatam. He served with Lord Lake's army, and was at the first siege of Delhi in 1803, the same month (September) in which Sir Arthur Wellesley fought the battle of Assaye.

We read in the same journal—"His Excellency the Viceroy gave a grand ball to the European community of Calcutta and its environs, on the evening of the 15th instant, on which occasion not a single native of India was invited. In the days of former rulers the Ball-room of Government-house used to be filled with groups of obscene Mahomedans and obese Hindoos, staring lasciviously at English ladies, whom in their hearts they regarded as but little better in morals than their own natch girls. Sir John has done quite right in excluding natives from assemblies of this kind, and it will be quite time enough to invite them when the 'accepted' invitation includes the female members of the natives' family."

The *Englishman*:—"When remarking the other day on the recent judicial scandal, we alluded very slightly to the words used by Mr. Justice Kemp in his statement regarding Mr. Money's 'social position and his connection with members of the same service.' As, however, we read over that statement again it assumes an importance too great to be passed over without further notice. We hold of course to our opinion that Mr. Money's discourteous manner was the *teterrima causa belli*, but it is at the same time painfully evident that Messrs. Campbell and Kemp are even more to blame in the line of conduct pursued by them after the offence was given, than we at first supposed. That conduct has, as we said the other day, placed them in a difficulty, but it has also placed them in a very false position. In a difficulty, because by not acting on the spot as they had the power to do, they have virtually renounced all right to any further show of displeasure: and in a false position, as judges who were willing to allow such things as 'social position and connection with members of the same service' to weigh against a sense of insulted judicial dignity. For the credit of the Civilian Bench we are willing to believe that Mr. Justice Kemp penned those words without due reflection on the construction the outside public could not help placing upon them; and we trust that the readiness with which Mr. Money has seized upon this weak point in his armour and driven his return thrust home therein, will be a lesson to him in the art of careful writing. Consideration for the connections of the Civil Service is an excellent theory when the interests of that service are in danger; but, like many other excellent things, there are times and places for its exercise. However, such a statement as Mr. Kemp has allowed his pen to place on record, is the worst service he could have done his order, and for that reason, if for none other, his example is not likely to be followed."

A Mr. Colquhoun, of Madras, has been found guilty, after a trial which filled the columns of the Madras papers with sensational literature for a whole fortnight, of committing adultery with a Mrs. Coleman. The Judge, in passing sentence, said:—

"Adam Colquhoun.—The jury, after a very attentive consideration of all the circumstances of this case, have found you guilty of the crime of adultery, and I entirely concur in their verdict. It is impossible for any one who has heard this case to doubt the truth of those letters or the other evidence which has been adduced against you. The actual offence with which you are charged is slight in comparison with the greater offences involved in your defence. No one can say but that your defence is a serious aggravation of your crime. After depriving the prosecutor of the last chance of social happiness in his own home, when he is forced to prosecute you, you meet him here with charges of perjury, subornation of perjury, forgery, and conspiracy. After all this I don't think any one can help feeling the greatest indignation at your conduct. But it is not this for which I am to punish you now, as that is not the charge against you. It is for the crime by which you have taken away the last hope of peace and domestic happiness in Mr. Coleman's family, that you now stand convicted. From your style of living, and other circumstances, I take it that you are a person of some means, and apparently, considerable means,—and I take this into consideration in sentencing you. (A testimonial of the prisoner's was here handed to his Lordship.) It is not necessary for me to look at this, as I will assume that you have borne a good character up to now. Under all the circumstances of the case, the sentence of the Court upon you is, that you be kept to rigorous imprisonment for six calendar months, that you pay a fine of five hundred rupees, and that in default of payment you be kept to rigorous imprisonment for a further period of three months."

Could any more flagrant instance be given of the folly of making the crime of adultery a penal offence? A man seduces his friend's wife under peculiarly heinous circumstances, and gets six months' imprisonment for it. Surely, a law of this kind is likely rather to encourage than to suppress adultery.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 27th February.
Steamer *Resolute* from Liverpool anchored.
Steamer *Japan* from Suez anchored.

NEGAPATAM, 27th February.
Steamer *India* sailed for Bombay.

MASULIPATAM, 28th February.
Steamer *Penang* from Madras anchored.

MADRAS, 28th February.
Steamer *Rangoon* sailed for Suez.

KURRACHEE, 27th February.

The new Government river steamer *Talpore* left at about seven this morning for Kotree, got twelve miles out, and broke main guide (?) The *Hugh Lindsay* in company brought her back; she is lying off Manora. Funnels and paddle boxes only visible. No lives lost. No blame to Captain Nash.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

BARODA, 25th February.

His Highness the Gaekwar returned to Baroda last night from his trip to the Deccan. His return was so unexpected that the news surprised every one. A telegram was received by the Resident early in the morning yesterday, intimating that His Highness the Gaekwar would leave Surat for Baroda by a special train and arrive at the latter station about five o'clock in the evening. Every preparation was made for the reception of the Raja at the Railway station. Two companies of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Macpherson, with colors and band, were in readiness as a guard of honor at the Railway station; and three guns were planted on the open space of ground between the Railway station and the camp opposite the Residency. A large number of carriages and horsemen were also in attendance long before the time of arrival. Colonel Wallace also arrived about five o'clock to receive His Highness. But it was soon discovered that the special train with the august party would not reach Baroda before ten o'clock; so the guard of honor was withdrawn. Colonel Wallace left the station and was followed by a large number of spectators, who had gathered there to witness the arrival of the Chief of Baroda, and who had naturally expected to see some *tumasha*. Those who still remained, and mostly these were his friends and officials, had really some fun at the station. The special train, consisting of one saloon, two composites, two second class carriages, fifteen third class, and a large proportion of waggons, arrived at the Baroda station at half-past ten o'clock P.M. It appears that the train was engaged at Surat, where most of the officials and suite of the Gaekwar started at half-past one P. M., His Highness joining the party at Keem Chowkee, (about midway between Surat and Broach); and the train seems to have moved at a very slow rate at the express desire of the Maharaj. It is said that His Highness had two Railway flags (one red and the other green) to indicate the rate at which the train should proceed. Whenever the engine driver attempted to go with a little speed, His Highness immediately popped out of his saloon with the green flag, and showed it to one of his attendants, who was allowed a seat in the engine, for the purpose of checking the driver. The cause of His Highness' precipitate flight from his camp is the death of his wife, Ambabai, who was attacked with cholera, but to whom her affectionate husband did not stop to give one soothing word of solace on her death-bed for fear he should catch the infectious disease!

His Highness personally superintended the landing of his kit, and ordered all sick men—and they were not a few,—to be immediately removed to their respective quarters. It is a pity that His Highness should have allowed men affected with epidemic cholera to go into the town and spread the disease there. His astrologers have given out that it was not propitious for him to enter the city; so he has at present taken up his quarters at Motee Baug, where he will spend his mourning days, and as soon as "the propitious day" arrives, he will go to his own "Palace." A salute of twenty-one guns was fired this morning in honour of the arrival of the Raja of Baroda.

RAJKOTE, 22nd February.

In the dearth of "sensation" news which prevails, I could not do better than preface my letter with a brief account of the "Children's Fete," given by Mrs. Keatinge to the sprouting generation in camp. Apparently to lend *eclat* to an otherwise commonplace occurrence, he *elite* of the station were invited to participate in the juvenile gala-day; and right gladly was the response given. Next to the hospitable hostess and host, the latter receiving with a most cordial welcome at the door each visitor—Major-General Sir C. T. Van Straubenzie, lady, and staff were assiduous in their attentions towards the infantile company. Every condiment, *à la Soyer*, was provided, and justice done; after which gimcracks, by lottery, were distributed to each child. The dulcet strains of the splendid Band of the 16th N. Infantry, during intervals, lent enchantment to the scene.

The annual military tour of inspection, like all things sublunary, has come and gone: what impressions, however, the Major-General may have found as to the state of the Brigade, or the military efficiency of corps, is a secret reserved for Head Quarters: notwithstanding I may venture to affirm that the Brigade is A. 1.

The Political Agent has left on a "tour" and will be absent twenty days.

The people of this province are anxiously looking forward to the publication of the annual report of the administration of this province.

The staff of Politicos since the advent of Major Keatinge has been quadrupled: but matters remain in *statu quo*. Crime so far from being on the decrease appears to gain in strength since "special" appointments. Burwuttia, or outlawry, is daily gaining ground, if the report of the Political Agent be true. During the viceroyalty of Colonel Lang and Captain Barr, as a reference to their reports will show, the number of outlaws never exceeded *two* dozen, whereas during the past year it has increased to *four hundred!* Surely if this be the correct number, it goes far to prove "something rotten in the state of Denmark;" but I opine, that every "light-fingered gent." has been donned a Barwuttia, and hence the formidable catalogue.

The Waghers are "up and at 'em again." Lieut. Hebbert has been ordered out, if possible, to exterminate these hardy sons of the mountains.

The administration of Coke upon Littleton in this province is a burlesque upon law and justice. The commonest principles of law are set at naught with a *sang froid* almost inexplicable. A short time ago, a native was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment upon proceedings not only unconstitutional, but absolutely illegal. An appeal is about to be made to Government on the illegality of the conviction and sentence upon apparently substantial grounds:—first, the non-administering of the oath to the witnesses; second, the presence and hearing of the witnesses in court; and, thirdly, the self-crimination of the prisoner, by demanding his caligraphy. It requires no prescience to see, that if one of these demurrers is proved *per se*, the whole of the proceedings become vitiated, and an action, *a priori*, for misprision sustainable.

An extension of postal communication from Rajkote to Joonaghur has been opened; but the rate of speed is a snail's pace. It is, however, to be hoped that improvement will be the order of the day.

We are fast entering upon the hot weather, and *cuscus* tatties are in requisition. The price of edibles and cereals continue exorbitant, and unless the Bazar Master steps in and "smashes" the disreputable clique who influence the cantonment market and its punchayet, matters will grow apace. Captain Miles would do well not to depend upon testimonials the offshoots of servility and sycophancy, but to take the bull by the horns and judge for himself.

P. S.—Since closing my letter, I hear that Lieutenant Colonel Rigby, a gentleman of Oriental attainments, has been appointed specially for the settlement of some claims *in re* the Newab of Joonaghur *versus* the Guicowar, and has left for Manickwarra *en route* to Joonaghur. As the cause of complaint extends over half a century, the decision of the tribune will doubtless form pabulum for the masses. Colonel Rigby has a delicate task to perform, but will, doubtlessly, unflinchingly discharge his sacred trust.

KURRACHEE, 25th February.

The weather has undergone quite a change these few days: the mornings and evenings are extremely chilly; while during the day strong gusts of wind blow, throwing up the dust, from the already dusty streets, in volumes. The natives say that the cold weather is severer now than it was at its commencement.

Our popular acting Collector, Mr. Erskine, who is now in the Kurrachee districts, is about to take his departure for England on three years' leave: in all probability, Mr. Moore, the acting Commissioner in Sind, will be confirmed in his appointment. No one knows who is to be our future Collector, for there is no likelihood of Major Goldsmid, who is now on a mission to the Persian Gulf, coming back to take up the appointment, to which he was nominated two months ago. Mr. Erskine has done much good during his brief tenure of office, and as President of the Kurrachee Municipality has devised not a few schemes for the improvement of the camp and town. He carries with him the best wishes of the community. It is very unlikely he will come back to Kurrachee, for by a recent order of the Bombay Government the emoluments of the Collectors in Sind have been reduced to fifteen hundred rupees, which no Civilian above fifteen years' standing will accept. Last Tuesday, Mr. Gibbons, our Deputy Magistrate, committed a native laborer for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, for committing adultery with the wife of a Musulman butler. Such cases unfortunately are too prevalent in the province, and it is to be hoped, if he is convicted, that a severe example will be made of the delinquent, and that the case will serve as an *in terrorem* over those who think nothing of transgressing the seventh commandment.

A European woman, belonging to the local Artillery, was most brutally assaulted the other day by a rascally peon on the Kardar's establishment. The poor woman had called at the shop of a baker in the Sudder to purchase a quantity of flour, and while bargaining for it, the dusky policeman perceiving a bottle in her possession fancied that it contained strong waters, for there is no permission for soldiers and soldiers' wives to purchase liquor at the shops. He pounced upon her, and handled her so rudely, as to disorder and even tear her gown. Luckily a European constable appeared, and took the man into custody, and he was well punished for having outstripped his brief authority.

There is a rumour that we are about to have a Sudder Magistrate, and that Mr Gibbons is spoken of as the fortunate man. The Supreme Government, to whom the correspondence on the subject has been sent, will, we trust, sanction the new appointment. At present, great dissatisfaction prevails, in consequence of the inability of the Deputy Magistrate, who has to conduct the work of the Treasury also, to devote all his time to police cases. As for the other Deputy Magistrate, Lieut. Griffiths, he is but a supernumerary, and has a *quantum sufficit* of town cases to go through.

A Trades Union has been formed here, and at the first meeting it was resolved to address the Commissioner on the subject of the re-election, at the Municipal Board, of Mr. Berrie, the great spouter who had to resign his seat at the nod of Captain Dodd. It is very doubtful whether the Commissioner will comply with the solicitation of the tradesmen of Kurrachee. As regards the Union itself there is no doubt that it will exercise a most wholesome influence over the trading body, and protect its interests.

A butcher, in a fit of indignation at the impertinence of a customer, cut the fellow on the forehead with his knife last week: he is in durance vile.

The Commissioner and his establishment are encamped at present in Khyrpore, H. H. Ali Morad's territory, and will move on to Roree, thence to Sukkur and the Frontier.

KURRACHEE, 25th February.

As I anticipated, the European shopkeepers and tradesmen of Kurrachee are not submitting tamely to the manner in which Mr. Berrie, their chosen candidate to represent them in the Municipal Commission, has been ousted by the Commissioner in Sind. They have already held a couple of meetings and resolved to address Mr. Mansfield, reqesting he will communicate to them the specific reasons for which he rejects their representation. Should these reasons not be valid, at least, in the opinion of Mr. Berrie's constituents, they will represent the matter to higher authority. I must not forget to state that a letter from the Commissioner to Mr. Berrie is in the latter gentleman's possession, wherein, while regretting that he, the Commissioner, was compelled to remove Mr. Berrie from the Municipal Board, he states he hoped to see him re elected at some future time, when the disagreeable impression created by the circumstance which led to his removal should have disappeared. This letter was written sixteen months ago, and it is contended, and very justly, too, on the part of Mr. Berrie, that the lapse of time has been sufficient to remove those disagreeable impressions. All classes of the community are sympathising warmly with the shopkeepers and tradesman, and it is quite likely, should Mr. Mansfield persist in his decision, some one of their number will refuse to pay Municipal taxes on the ground that his class is not represented. This will have the effect of bringing the whole subject up before the courts of law, and it is generally believed that the recalcitrant rate-payer will come off first best in the dispute. Meanwhile the European shopkeepers and tradesmen have formed themselves into a "Trade Union" to watch over their own interests, and have an eye as well to the general conduct of Municipal and other affairs of a public nature in Kurrachee.

With reference to the Court of Small Causes, the worst apprehensions on the score of the legality of its constitution have been fully realized. On the 3rd instant the Hon. Mr. Anderson, in the Governor General's Council, introduced two bills, one to legalize the whole of the Acts of the tribunal since the date of its institution in our midst, and the other to make valid the introduction of the Civil Procedure Code into the province whereto it had been extended in an irregular manner. The moonsiff and second judge of the Small Cause Court is now in Bombay, which is well for him, for were he here there are parties who would lose no time in filing actions for false imprisonment against him. He had better remain abroad until after Mr. Anderson's Acts are promulgated in Sind. I was mistaken in saying that the second judge had wrongly imprisoned a Mekranee chief. It was the Jam of the Jokeeas, a Government pensioner, living at Mulleer in this vicinity; but he is nevertheless independent of the jurisdiction of our civil courts by virtue of his *sunnuds*. As he is a government pensioner, it is probable that a little pressure from Government House will make him abandon proceedings against Mr. Syed Hassein.

I don't know—nor do I care—who the Kurrachee correspondent of the *Times of India* is. Of this much am I certain that he is anything but accurate in his facts. In his letter of the 3rd instant, he is pleased to imagine that Sir Mordaunt Wells was not much pleased with his visit at our "European and Indo-European school," during his stay in Kurrachee. The reverse is precisely the case. Sir Mordaunt expressed himself highly satisfied with everything he saw, and was much surprised to learn that there was only one master and one mistress to do the whole work of the institution. As Sir Mordaunt is in Bombay, I daresay I do not make too free in referring you to him for the correctness of what I state.

The same correspondent startles me with the announcement that there appears to be no end of robberies committed in the camp of late, and that "seaboard robbers entered the office of the *Our Paper*" the other night. A cash-box was broken open and the sum of Rs. 6-8-0 taken from it, and there is every reason to believe that the chief was a servant on the premises. The Fouzdar, who has both the town and sudder bazar to look after, gives satisfaction to every one, save a small clique whose motives are known and appreciated. There are six European constables in the camp—or what used to be so designated before the late amalgamation—and if they cannot look after clumsy native policemen, how is it to be expected that the fouzdar can, single-handed, perform the task besides hearing complaints, sending parties up for trial, attending at the magistrate's office when they appear before him, keeping an eye to the carrying out of sanitary arrangements, receiving report of arrivals from Khelat, Kandahar, and Lus Beyla, and of births and deaths in the town, finding out parties guilty of grave offences, and lastly, though not least, exercising supervision over a population of more that 60,000 souls. How he gets through all this, and for Rs. 100 a month, is more than I can tell. Would a European undertake the task for five times the amount? I doubt it very much. The fact is that there are fewer robberies or offences against the peace now within the late military cantonments, or even in the small restricted camp that now exists, than there was under the old state of things, and the reason is clear, our magistrates deal more severely with delinquents than did the bazar master, and the police force is better organized than was its predecessor under military rule.

I regret to have to record the death of Dr. Sanderson, staff surgeon at this station. It took place on the 15th, and his remains were interred with military honours the following evening, M.'s 109th furnishing the band and the carrying and firing parties, the latter consisting of 200 men under the command of a field officer. Dr. Sanderson had come to Kurrachee quite recently—only in January 3—as successor to Dr. Pelly appointed to Bombay, but was labouring under an attack of fever contracted whilst at Mount Aboo, and from which he hoped to get relief here.

A moonshee named Ramjee Gungadeen has just been sent here by Major Keatinge, from Rajkote, with the sum of Rs. 5000 wherewith to purchase grain for the use of the poor in Kattywar. This sum was raised by a charitable class. The presence of the moonshee in our market has naturally sent prices up: within the past week for instance, the price of wheat increased by Rs. 8 per candy. Grain is now generally used among the lower classes in Kurrachee, and the scarcity of it is such that I am not surprised to hear that only 71 licncies have been taken out for public conveyances.

The party of invalids and others from the Peshawur valley, who embarked in the Punjab Flotilla steamer *Chenab* and flat *Mooltan*, at Mukhud on the 4th instant, will be inspected at the depot here to-day or to-morrow. I learn they have had hard times. For instance they "stuck" on the sand banks on the 5th, and remained there several days, having been seven days in steaming 25 miles. Provisions and medicines ran short, and the whole affair seems to have been badly managed.

Mr. Hogg, Post Master General in Sind and the Punjab, has just arrived on a tour of inspection. It is to be hoped he will move in the matter of getting the Overland mail distributed on board the P. and O. steamers, so that the delay of 24 hours in Bombay to permit of this being done will be no longer necessary.

The Collector, Mr. Erskine, is expected in shortly, having obtained leave to England.

The weather has been remarkably cold in the nights and mornings, within the past week. Smallpox is on the decline.

OUDE, 21st February.

The trial and acquittal of a man named Mirza Yakoob Ali Khan, a celebrity of the first order, by the Sessions Court, has created no little sensation among the natives of Lucknow. Never, in their opinion, has the law so signally failed or justice been so flagrantly outraged. The preliminary enquiries were of the most searching nature. The magistrate had done his duty to the full; and the police had been unceasing in their endeavours to get on the right scent. But, it would appear from the sequel that Yakoob Ali's antecedents had rendered him more than a match for all, in the race for life which afterwards followed. Yakoob Ali was known to be a great criminal, and the people, and it would seem the police also, held him in the greatest dread. Inured to crime, to save his life, Yakoob Ali became a proselyte to Mahomedanism for a murder committed, and brought home to him in the King's time. From that day Yakoob Ali, the renegade, became a man for whom no one had a good word, whom no one trusted, and every one dreaded; and the exploits of this man have since earned for him a notoriety such as fortunately few men in Oude can boast. Yakoob Ali had nevertheless still his friends, though few and far between, men who have doubtless rendered him every assistance on this momentous occasion, and who will not fail, perhaps, in dealing with those according to their merits, who have appeared against their associate during this trial, and this it is feared will be, perhaps, the only result which will have emanated from the trial,—*i. e.*, the ruin of some who have appeared as witnesses against the culprit. The idea has been already hinted, and its accomplishment is not beyond the range of possibility; men notorious for crimes have generally instruments about them equally notorious as themselves, willing and equal to carry out the most iniquitous behests to uphold as it were the policy by which they are actuated in their criminal career, to instil into the people around a *dread* of their capacity for crime, and the impunity with which they can do it is sufficient for all their purposes. It is to them the bread of life. For these reasons to allow a notorious and bloodthirsty criminal such as Yakoob Ali is represented to be to roam about at large unfettered, is bad enough in itself; but when it is considered that, in the opinion of the people-society is indebted for *this* boon to the laches of our own tribunals, the fact is to be regretted for more reasons than one, and, indeed, it is hard even for many beyond the range and influence of native ideas to reconcile the very strong circumstantial evidence against the prisoner with the avowal of his complete innocence, which his unconditional acquittal unquestionably implies. If to the European mind the miscarriage of justice is strong and emphatic in the case of Yakoob Ali, it is not surprising that the native mind has been led away into a strange channel of thought indeed; the natives neither understand, nor appreciate the power and intent of a law, which could do other than convict a man on the evidence on which this man was arraigned. But a great deal of the indignation and disgust felt at the result of the trial would *not* have been felt, perhaps, had the people not made up their minds to have got rid themselves of the prisoner, never allowing themselves to think that there were still hopes of his acquittal, notwithstanding the overwhelming evidence recorded against him in the court of the city magistrate, where he was first committed. It is said that no less than 45 witnesses were heard on that occasion, and their testimony was so strong and circumstantial on almost every point, that *prima facie* the evidence left scarcely a shadow of doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner, and this opinion was apparently fully shared in by the magistrate himself. There were, however, one or two points material to the charge, which were not cleared up satisfactorily by the evidence, the most important of which was the identification of the missing body. The human remains discovered may have been those of the woman, but they were in such a state of decomposition as to place the matter in the greatest uncertainty; and the question which then naturally followed was this, were the remains discovered those of the missing woman or not? This point always a very difficult one to clear up was rendered doubly so in this case owing to the advanced state of decomposition into which the body had fallen before the disclosure was made. There have been strong reasons to believe that the prisoner was the criminal, and that the remains were the remains of the deceased woman; but as these points were not satisfactorily cleared, the court gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and acquitted him, at least I judge this to have been the case, so far as I have been able to inform myself in the matter.

In India this ground has often been taken to acquit a man, and it has occurred more than once that men have been condemned for the murder of people who have turned up just in time to save the culprit from the extreme penality of the law. It is, therefore, really necessary to satisfy the mind fully as to the identity of the body, before assuring upon oneself the responsibility of recommending an irrevocable punishment. Another point alleged in this man's favour was this: There was no eye-witness to the commission of the deed, and although there was "moral proof," there was not, it is said, sufficient legal proof of his guilt. The difference between these two descriptions of proof is, however, not to me very clear. It is customary to view them in two different lights; and to try and draw, or rather infer a difference, people may, in fact, mean a difference, but I should doubt whether there are many who use the term, who could very well define it. It is to some extent a vulgar error, and ought to be set at rest on a more satisfactory basis. The circumstantial evidence may have been overwhelming; but there was no *direct* proof of the prisoner's guilt, and here also the line of distinction is drawn, without, however, the least reason for doing so. Circumstantial evidence is said to be often better than what is commonly, though erroneously, called direct proof, the truth is there is no tangible difference between the two, it is simply a play on words. What is a crime but combination of so many acts? and in discovery of the crime the disclosure and tracing of these acts, step by step, constitute so many circumstances, which is called in legal parlance circumstantial evidence. What then can be the difference between the weight and definition of these *two* descriptions of proof, is more than I can imagine. Surely it cannot be said that direct pooof as limited to the proof of one particular act or rather that a crime can be proved by one direct assertion, as there must be some circumstances bearing or tending to bear out the individual statement, otherwise what credence could be placed in a simple assertion unaccompanied by surrounding corroborating facts? It may be that direct proof is simply the off-spring, the result of circumstantial facts. It cannot be that it has a distinctive character, for it is these circumstances which go to form direct proof that is called circumstantial evidence, and such being the case, the one flowing from the assistance of the other cannot be viewed as a species, distinct, and different from it. Circumstantial evidence is in point of fact the best evidence—where so many facts fit in so well, and the entire link chain is so well linked—testimony can go no further, an eye witness may be mistaken, but a combination of circumstances all independent, yet dependent, on each other to complete the whole, is far more to be relied upon, than the statement of a man uncorroborated by any probable facts. But the weakest point in this case arises after all not so much from the manner of procedure, as in the nomination of assessor.

The natives neither understand nor appreciate the measure. Nothing would induce an assessor to sit on the trial of a man if he could by any means avoid it, unless it be the desire to profit by it. Where there is no profit there is guilt, where there is profit, there is no guilt; such seems to be the general opinion of the calibre of assessors. It would be difficult to persuade the people, in fact, impossible, that the culprit in this case got off without influencing his dusky brethren, or that the assessors had not pre-determined to find him guiltless. The farce of having native assessors is becoming daily apparent. They only tend to render our courts of justice a sink of iniquity and to deprive them of that modicum amount of good which usually attached to them. The time has not yet arrived when the natives of the East can be looked upon as independent of the influences about them, and rather than appreciate our endeavours to elevate them, they are likely to look upon them in the converse ratio.

There is not much doing now in the province, and this trial has caused the little sensation worthy of notice. There have been a few promotions in the Commission, consequent on Mr. Clifford, of the Civil Service, leaving for England. Much cannot be said of the parties promoted, and the only favorable feature is this, that the promotions went by seniority and not by favour, not, however, that Oude is every way remarkable for the pet system of selecting officials. I think, in fact, in this respect fewer jobberies are committed in Oude than elsewhere.

There is no doubt that the present Chief Commissioner studies to be just, and that he is free from local influences. He seems to select the men he thinks best of, whatever they may be actually thought of, or what they actually are. He may be wrong in some of the conclusions he comes to, but you can scarcely blame him for that. What a man does conscientiously, let no man find fault with. The appointment of the young assistant to Oude from the N. W. P., though rendered necessary owing to the paucity of officers in the Commission, is not prudent. These young men are appointed suddenly to the charge of districts without any previous knowledge of the duties devolving upon them; they are Civil Servants it is true, but *that* fact will not add to their small stock of experience, or render them immediately fitted for the onerous duties devolving upon them. The better plan would be, to place these young men under experienced officers to learn their work, instead of placing them on the *highest* pinnacle before they can have attained even a faint idea of the duties of their new office.

The numerous *thefts* which have been committed, in Lucknow especially, have led to more stringent measures being devised for their suppression. It must be remembered, however, that Lucknow is a very large city with a large population, and a very large class of these are of the worst stamp, who have no means of livelihood and who from necessity are driven to crime. It is, I think, surprising that there are not more crimes committed. As it is, a large number of the crimes are detected—but the punishment here ordered has not that effect which flogging had. Our jail discipline is too mild for the class of men who are given to these petty larcenies, and it is not until there is some change in the law on this head that any great improvement will be observable. The effect of the present management remains to be seen. It is to be hoped that some good will be effected.

A Signor Pompei who has just arrived at Lucknow intends to give the public a few intellectual treats in the shape of a series of concerts. There is every reason to believe that he will be successful. It is said that he is to be assisted by some gentlemen from the military lines and the band of Her Majesty's 36th Regiment, which is considered one of the finest bands in the country: a concert comes off this evening under the patronage of the Chief Commissioner; it will no doubt be well attended; but the great drawback to this amusement is the high prices of the tickets, which prevents many from *attending*, who would be only *too* glad to attend. In the long run this must be detrimental to the interests of the performers: a more reasonable scale of charges would pay them better. As it is, this Italian gentleman deserves every support for the trouble and pains he has been to render the concerts as agreeable and successful as it is possible to make them.

BOMBAY.

Mails for Cape Mussendom, per H. M.'s steamer *Semiramis*, will be closed at 10 o'clock this morning.

It is stated that some dispute has arisen between the G. I. P. Railway and the Elphinstone Land Company.

Mr. Henry Mills has been appointed successor to Sir Mordaunt Wells, as a Judge of the High Court at Calcutta.

A Convocation of the Senate of the University of Bombay will take place in the Durbar Room at the Town-Hall, to-morrow, at 4 P.M. precisely.

The Victoria Museum and Gardens.—This beautiful place is daily becoming more and more a place of fashionable resort in the evenings, particularly on the day when the Governor's band is in attendance.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, having been fitted with a new screw shaft, took a short trip on Saturday for the purpose of testing it. Everything worked satisfactorily, and she proceeds this day to Suez with the Overland Mail.

It is positively stated that the sittings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay will not take place this season here, but will be held in Poona in the early part of the monsoon.

We hear that Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee, one of the Interpreters on the Appellate Side of the High Court, has been strongly recommended by an officer of the Court, for one of the vacant situations of Deputy Collectorship.

It is stated that the Honorable H. L. Anderson will arrive in Bombay on or about the 10th proximo. After his arrival, Mr. W. H. Havelock, the officiating Under Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, will proceed to England.

We learn that the committee of the Parsee Girls' School Association intend to purchase a plot of ground on the Esplanade, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for the accommodation of the Fort Division of the school. A sum of about Rs. 25,000 has already been subscribed by the members of the committee.

Two steamers were yesterday morning signalled as standing in from the south, and it was fully believed that one of them would be the mail. The community were, however, after some excitement doomed to disappointment as they turned out to be the tug *Sind*, from Muscat, and a coasting steamer.

We learn that the Public Works Congress will meet in Poona in the month of July next, for the purpose of conferring with the different officers of Government on the subject of works of general utility. The Revenue Commissioners, Superintending Engineers, Collectors and Executive Engineers will attend there under the the presidency of His Excellency the Governor.

It is reported that the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company will be shortly broken up, and their vessels, the *John Bright*, *Indore*, *Bombay Castle*, and *United Service*, sold off. It is also rumoured that the British India Company meditate running steamers to Suez. The new vessels recently built and building are capable of carrying coals for a ten or twelve days' voyage, and their cabin fittings, &c., well qualify them for the service.

The band of the 28th, although advertised to play at the Esplanade Bandstand on Saturday evening, failed to make its appearance. Instances of a similar kind have not unfrequently happened both with the Garrison and Native Infantry Bands, and as a good deal of disappointment is experienced on these occasions, it would be as well if an orderly were despatched from head quarters to post a notice explaining that the band could not attend. As it is, people sit for an hour or so expectantly waiting, which would be avoided if the plan suggested were pursued.

Owing to the abolition of the Assistant Judge's Court at Broach, the people of that locality have been put to great trouble and expense by having to go to Surat for the hearing of suits. The inhabitants petitioned the Governor on his late tour through Guzerat, and His Excellency has been pleased to re-open the Assistant Session Judge's Court at Broach. We learn from a correspondent at that station that Mr. Coglan, the late Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmedabad, has been appointed to the post.

A "Masonic Record of Western India" is be published monthly in Bombay. "The objects of this journal," says the Prospectus, "will be to chronicle the passing events in the masonic world, to record the proceedings of the different Lodges and Chapters in Western India, to give an impetus to the extension of the order, to advocate the cause of masonic charity, to encourage usefulness, impart instruction, and in every way promote the interests of the fraternity." We wish it success.

Out of two hundred and eighty candidates, who presented themselves for the examination for the office of vakil, fifty-four have passed their examination successfully. Among those who have thus passed Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, one of the pleaders of the Small Cause and Police Courts, is very creditably spoken of. Among these successful candidates, six are from Bombay, three from Poona, four from Ahmedabad, ten from Tanna, eleven from Dharwar, fourteen from Sattara, two from Sholapore, two from Khandeish, one from Rutnagherri and one from Ahmednuggur.

The following is a list of additional passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Malta*, Captain Hyde, to Aden and Suez, this day:—
For Suez.—Mr. Hesse.
For Marseilles.—Mr. Moore.
For Southampton.—Mr. Malleneux.

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The following passengers proceed by the B.-I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Euphrates*, Captain C. Day, to Kurrachee, twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail.

Mr. Beville; Mr. H. Maxwell; Mr. Cimber; Dr. Watt; Captain Barras; Mr. T. B. Maquire; Mr. J. Nigropouter; and Colonel Thesiger.

* * *

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, Captain R. T. Dundas, which leaves for China, &c., this day at 9 A.M., carries 778 chests of Malwa opium, and the following passengers:—

For Galle.—Mr. Knowlys.
For Singapore.—Mr. N. P. Vandenberg; and Mr. H. T. Vandenberg.
For Sydney.—Mr. E. McDonald.
For Melbourne.—Privates Elliott, J. Barry, and D. Carty.
For Shanghai.—Lieutenant Nicolson.

* * *

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held on Friday last, at the P. & O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, touching the death of Daniel Cronin, who was employed as driver to the engine used in the ice factory belonging to the above Company. It appeared that an assistant employed in the factory hearing a strange noise in the engine room ran in and discovered the deceased jammed in between two cog wheels: he immediatly stopped the engine and sent for aid to enable him to release the body of deceased, who died almost immediately after the engine was stopped. There was no one in the engine room at the time the accident took place, it was not necessary for the deceased in the discharge of his duties to place himself in any position of danger.

Mr. A. Young, foreman in the engine shop, was of opinion that deceased must have been on the framing oiling the bearings, and his foot most likely slipped causing him to fall between the cogs—or, he might have slipped whilst walking by the side of the engine, and there being no protecting rail around, he thus might have fallen between the wheels. Deceased was a steady, sober man. A verdict of accidental death was returned, and the jury recommend that a protecting rail should be placed round the engine.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)—*27th February.*

Fireworks.—Mahomed Saib was charged with attempting to have goods of a dangerous nature carried by the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mr. Crawford appeared for the prosecution.

It appeared from the evidence, that on the 20th instant, the defendant brought to the Musjid Bunder station several boxes for conveyance, which he stated contained tea and spices: upon their being weighed, the heaviness of the packages attracted some attention, and were in consequence opened and found to contain Chinese crackers. The defendant said in defence that he had been ordered by their godown-keeper to take the boxes to the railway: he was not acquainted with their contents. His Worship said a more dangerous proceeding could not be: had the defendant's master been before the Court he would have imposed the full penalty, as it was he should inflict a fine of Rs. 100, and advised the defendant to make himself acquainted with the contents of the next packages he wished to forward.

Mr. Crawford said it had been a very common practice with the defendant's master, one Mahomed Allee Jemadar, that of sending packages by the railway and misstating their contents, and he (Mr. Crawford) had advised the Company some time ago, to open all packages received from him.

* * *

Scrimmage in Fort St. George.—Mr. J. Dowman, pensioned conductor, summoned Mr. Pinsen for an assault. It appeared that Mrs. Pinsen had had a set to in the cookhouse with Mr. Dowman's cook, and had pitched that gallant pensioner's dinner outside: thinking herself aggrieved she had complained to her husband on his return from office: he, fired at the indignity, placed upon his wife, armed himself with his largest whip and rushed to avenge the insult upon the person of the unhappy Goanese cook: that individual had informed his master of as much of the transaction between himself and the lady as he thought fit, as a matter of course making himself out to be the victim, and had taken refuge in the house, when the fiery Pinsen was observed advancing with manner threatening and look ferocious, armed with his formidable whip: then gallantly stepped forth the ancient warrior, and placing himself between the avenged and his intended victim, cried, "hold! that is my retainer, touch him not." Heedless of the imposing attitude, and regardless of the words addressed to him, the avenger pressed on, and finding the venerable man of war an obstacle, placed his hand upon that obstacle's neck for the purpose of removing him. There was a struggle, a dust; when it cleared, the pensioner was seen in a position which seemed to indicate an attempt on his part to balance himself on his right eyebrow, the victor was standing erect, but with his "Eureka" a total wreck. Snorting a grim defiance, he faced about and retired to his quarters. After the foregoing facts had been arrived at through the evidence Mr. Barton, who appeared for the defendant, suggested that the principals should endeavour to settle the matter out of Court.

His Worship approved of the suggestion, and said he should be happy to second it by any means in his power, but the Conductor was not to be done out of his revenge. Upon being appealed to (the defendant having intimated that he was prepared to do the amicable) he replied "No! let the law take its course." His Worship then said that as the defendant had been proved to have been guilty of an assault in seizing the complainant by the neck, he would inflict a nominal fine of Rs. 5 and trusted that as neighbours they would endeavour to get along better in future, spite of this little interruption.

* * *

Caution to Commanders.—The chief mate of the *Superb* was summoned by his captain to answer a charge of repeated disobedience of lawful commands during their voyage to Bombay. In the midst of the case the whole broke down from the fact of the captain having neglected to read over the entires made in the log book to the accused.

Mr. Barton who appeared for the prosecution said it was useless going on with the case as the entries could not be received as evidence, and he advised the captain to drop the charge; informing him that he had laid himself open to a heavy fine for having himself neglected a special clause in the Merchant Seaman's Act.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(Before Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.—*25th February.*)

THE SHOE QUESTION.

Venayek Dhoondjee vs. Rawchund Govind Poy,

This was an action instituted by the plaintiff as the secretary to the Kalbadavie Hunnooman Union Chamber for the recovery from the defendant of ten rupees and eight annas, being the amount of his subscription together with interest thereon for the period of seven months, during which time the defendant was a member of that club.

The case was heard *exparte* and a verdict obtained in favour of the plaintiff. It had no interest in its features, further than it went to show that the natives have regularly established clubs where the subscription fund is expended in riot, and debauchery and gambling carried on beyond the ken of their neighbours; and the 16th rule of which Club is:—"No person is allowed to enter the sitting room with his shoes on," yet the dignity of natives is highly offended when they are requested by some European official to enter his presence with their shoes off as a token of respect, as they will not take off their turbans as Europeans take off their hats. It seems from this that a mark of respect which a native will pay a native in private life will be an insult if the same respect is commanded by an European whether in private or public.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KURRACHEE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a correspondence from Kurrachee in the *Bombay Gazette* of Thursday the 18th instant. The writer imputes to me that I had imprisoned an independent chief for debt, that after three days I released him from jail on discovering that I had no authority to imprison him, and also adds that the chief intends to file an action against me for damages. The facts connected with the case are as follows: The man is not an independent chief but a state-pensioner of Sind. Before Mr. Melvill, the present Judicial Assistant Commissioner in Sind, was appointed to the post, it had been the practice to entertain suits against such persons in the Court of the Commissioner in Sind. About ten months ago Mr. Melvill directed the plaint to be filed in my Court. The defendant was summoned to answer the plaint, but he did not appear, consequently, the plaint was heard *exparte*, and, on proof, a decree was passed against him. More than two months ago the defendant was arrested in execution of the decree, and, as he could not pay the amount due at the time, he was sent to jail. On the third day he paid the amount and was of course liberated. He, however, complained that notice for his arrest should have been previously given him! These facts the correspondent has twisted to tell his own story. Now I do not and will not notice any imputations made against me, unless called upon to do so by the Commissioner in Sind or the Government. Perhaps you will have seen a series of correspondences from Kurrachee directed against me in the *Poona Observer* of which no notice has been taken. You will find that articles in the *Sindian* and correspondences in the *Poona Observer, Delhi Gazette*, and the *Friend of India* only began from June last, the time I suspected corruption on the part of the European clerk to the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee, Mr. Cornelius Henry Dewey, the European bailiffs and the establishment, all of whom were dismissed by the Commissioner in July following on my representation. It is a curious fact that all newspaper notices regarding myself previous to June last were always favorable to me. I shall therefore here leave you to form your own judgment respecting the correspondence in question. I do not care a twopence whether people praise me or not, but I certainly feel annoyed when people ascribe to me things which I have not done; and nothing but the consciousness of doing my work right and well enables me to treat with contempt all such ascriptions. The reason why I have deviated from the course I have imposed upon myself is this, that I have identified myself with the policy respecting political and social questions pursued by the *Bombay Saturday Review* and the *Bombay Gazette* since you published my correspondence in that paper, and this is known to all my acquaintances in Kurrachee, Broach, Surat and Bombay; and, therefore, if anything disparaging to myself appears in your papers, is it unreasonable to suppose that people will be led to believe the same since it is quite natural to them to think that nothing of the kind will appear in your papers if there was not foundation for it? I take the liberty of sending for your perusal copies of some of my judgments. These were submitted to Sir Mordaunt Wells when he was in Kurrachee, and he said that I "deserved success in the higher grades of the Judicial Service." I see the *Bombay Guardian* of today in his epitome has misapprehended the scope of my observations regarding Sir Mordaunt Wells. I shall send for the judgments on Tuesday next.—Yours very sincerely,

20th February, SYED HASSAN EL MEDINI.

, Mr. Syed Hassain's imputations on our correspon[illegible] are sure, quite unfounded.—Ed.B.G.

SPORTING.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Byelaws for the Second Grand Meeting at Bombay.

1. Hythe rules will be strictly adhered to in firing unless ordered by the Council.

2. There will be Markers in the butts, and the score must be entered exactly as signalled by them, check being made for all ricochets unnoticed by them by the Stewards or Directors at the firing point.

3. A Marker will assist the Secretary at the firing point, who will be guided by the signals from the Markers' butt and score accordingly, ricochets being determined by the Stewards or Directors.

4. The Secretary and his Marker will take up their position five paces to *windward* of the firing point; all competitors standing five paces in rear and completely clear of the score.

5. The first shot of the first match of each day will be fired immediately after 3½ P.M.

6. There should be no talking or observations made when a competitor may be preparing to fire; anything calculated to distract his attention or put him off his aim would seriously affect his chance of the prize, and bear an appearance of unfairness.

7. Only the Markers and others especially appointed by the Stewards will be allowed in the Markers' butts.

8. Hits and points will be counted in the scoring.

9. The use of hair-triggers and magnifying sights will be prohibited in any of the matches, and no trigger having a less "pull off" than 3 lbs. will be admissible. These points will be regulated by the Stewards and Directors. On its being ascertained that either of these conditions has been disregarded the party offending will forfeit both prize (if a winner) and entrance money, and be disqualified from firing again during the meeting.

10. All firing must be from the shoulder, and no rests of any kind will be permitted to be made use of.

11. Steal pointed bullets are prohibited.

12. If possible pool targets will be prepared under conditions that shall be notified on the ground.

13. All disputes or questions on any particular points arising on the ground, will be decided by the Stewards. An appeal may be made to the Director afterwards whose decision will be final.

14. Entrances for the prizes of each day, and entrances for the Sweepstakes will be received on the ground the same day on which they are to be competed for.

15. A registration fee of one rupee will be charged for each entry, except to non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

16. All donations, subscriptions and registration fees must be paid in advance, and the Secretary will report to the Stewards anybody who has not conformed to this rule, with a view to prevent him firing as the fee remains unpaid.

17. All donations, subscriptions, entrance and registration fees are the property of the Association, and form no part of the winnings, except where specially allotted, as in Sweepstakes, &c., and then 10 per cent. will be deducted on account of the fund.

18. The Director will require each competitor to fill in a form, supplied on the ground notifying the maker and principles of their rifles they intend trying in the matches, bores, weight and least "pull off," also description of ammunition, weight of projectile and drachms of powder, country made or English.

Regulations for Marking at Practice, or Matches; with the number of Targets and how they should be coloured at each range.

N. B.—The strictest attention required to the "Red Flag."—Regulation III.

The following regulations drawn up after the rules and practice obtaining at Hythe and Wimbledon are to be observed by all members of the Rifle Association practising at the butts at all matches; all the arrangements, and any questions that may arise, will be settled by the Director and members of the Council present on the ground:—

I. The shots that strike the target are to be denoted by flags of different colours raised above the butt. These flags together with the number of points fixed as the value of the shots, are as follows:

Shots.	Flags.	Value in point.
Outer	White or Yellow	1
Centre	Dark Blue	2
Bull's eye	Red and White	3
Ricochet	Red flag waved in point of the butt	R
Miss		0

When a miss is made, either high, low, right or left, it will be indicated by a red flag from the Markers' butt.

II. Ricochets or shots which strike the ground before hitting the target are to be signalled by waving the red flag twice to and fro in front of the target, and are to be counted as misses, but noted in the register by the letter R.

III. The signal for danger or "cease firing" is in all cases to be a *red flag.* This will be hoisted whenever it is necessary to cease firing to re-colour the targets, or for any other purpose. No man is on any account to leave the Markers' butt until the "cease fire" has been sounded, or the danger flag raised at the firing point in answer to the danger signal. The red flag is always to be kept up as long as the Markers' are out of the butt or any person is in the line of range. Whenever the "cease fire" is sounded from the firing point, it is to be immediately answered from the Markers' butt by raising the danger flag; and, in like manner, the "commence firing" is to be answered by lowering it.

IV. Whenever a shot strikes to the right, the flag denoting its value is to be inclined to the right, and *vice versa* when the shot strikes high, the flag is to be raised as high as possible, and when low it is only to be raised high enough to be easily visible above the butt.

V. The bullet will be found to make a very distinct mark on striking the face of the target, so that the correct position of each shot is easily seen at a short distance. Whenever a bullet strikes the target so that the circumference of the mark made by its cuts within the outer edge of the bull's eye or centre, such shot is to be counted, in all practices, as hitting the bull's eye or centre, as the case may be, no shot is to be counted where the mark of the bullet, part or whole, is not seen on the face of the target.

VI. The Marker in the butt is responsible for the correct signals being given to the several shots which strike the target; he will also keep a memorandum of each shot fired, under the head of bull's eyes, centres, outers, recochets and misses. This will facilitate the marking, and ensure every shot receiving the correct signal.

VII. For distances up to 200 yards the size of the target will be 4 feet by 6 feet, having a bull's eye 8 inches square, and a centre 2 feet square; at 300, 400 and 500 yards, the size of the target will be 8 feet by 6 feet, having a bull's eye 2 feet square, and a centre 4 feet square; at 600, 700, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, the size of the target will be 12 feet by 6 feet, having a bull's eye 3 feet square, and centre 6 feet square.

VIII. General Hay's definition of a *bona fide* Enfield Rifle of the Government pattern 1853:—

Bore.—·577 inches.

Barrel.—Length 39 inches, weight 4 lbs. 4 oz. to 4 lbs. 6 oz.

Grooves.—3 in number; depth ·014 if uniform, or ·005 to ·015 if progressive; breadth ·262; one turn in 6 feet 6 inches.

Pull off or Trigger.—7 to 8 lbs.—reduced to 6 lbs. by byelaws (N. R. A.) and therefore admitted.

Sights.—Of the ordinary descriptions. The centre of sliding bar defined by a (*) not by a vertical line of any sort. For sights, strong. The cross section nearly triangular, top sloping slightly towards muzzle, the base not weakened by under cutting.

The weight of almost all the barrels I have from time to time weighed has been 4lb. 4oz., but I have given a margin of 2 oz. to be on the safe side.

The ammunition of course will be uniform, viz., that of the Government.

IX. These regulations are necessary to prevent misunderstanding. It is requested that no one will interfere in any way with the arrangements on the ground, and it is especially prohibited for any one to go in, or near, the Markers' butt or targets. Men will be placed at convenient and safe distances to keep the range clear of passengers and others likely to pass, and the raising of the red flag is a signal to "cease firing," that must be instantly obeyed.

A. H. CURTIS, Director Rifle Association W.I.

BENGAL.

We hear that Mr. A. W. Francis, Superintendent of the East India Railway Telegraph, Bengal Division, intends shortly to proceed to England, and that the Railway Company have, in consideration of his past services, granted him a gratuity of six months' pay amounting to Rs. 3,300.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 19.

We hear further, that the office of Superintendent of the Bengal Division will be abolished on the retirement of the present incumbent, and that Mr. J. Carmichael, Superintendent of the N. W. Provinces, is to be appointed Superintendent of the whole length of the Telegraphic line from Howrah to Delhi.—*Id.*

We hear from Darjeeling, that Mr. Eden had not been delayed by any other cause but the severity of the weather, and the desertion of coolies. The report that Mr. Eden had been checked at Dhalmicote and had called for additional troops, is altogether erroneous. It probably arose from the uneasiness of the wives of the gentlemen of the Mission at Darjeeling from some unusual delay in the dak from Bhootan. We have it from the best possible authority, that so far from Mr. Eden calling for more troops, he has let the whole of the escort, with the exception of a guard of twenty men, return to Darjeeling principally owing to the state of the weather and the difficulty of carriage. Everything is progressing favourably, and the Mission is expected to arrive at Darjeeling, having accomplished its object, at the latest about the middle of March.—*Englishman, Feb.* 19.

We hear that a proposition is before the Government, emanating, we believe, from the Finance Commission, to create a new appointment in the Commissariat Department, in the shape of a Controller of Contracts, the duty of the incumbent being to take all contracts off the hands of the Executive Commissariat, which now manages them, and to carry them out from first to last. No one who is acquainted with the concealed ramifications of the Commissariat Contract system, as it now exists, will, for a moment even admitting the vast improvements which have been effected, question the advisability of constituting such an appointment as the one in question; which, as is intended, should take up the contracts for supplying all the departments of the Government, and see them carried out honestly and economically. Not only would the State benefit by such an agency, but the Native Contractors themselves, whatever may at first sight appear to the contrary, would find their transactions with the Government much more satisfactory, and even profitable; as, under the new system, much of the malpractices which are now well known to exist, but cannot be proved, would receive their death-blow; and the relations between the two primary contracting parties being placed on a much more just and healthy footing, the public interests would be inconceivably benefited by the new system of management.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 20.

As might have been surmised from the violent wind and dust-storms which blew here on the 16th and 17th instant, the weather in the Bay of Bengal, at the Sand-Heads, and even for a considerable distance up the Hooghly, has been extremely boisterous and severe, and much trouble and some damage have been occasioned to the shipping. On the 17th, four outward bound ships being towed to sea from Saugor, were compelled to put back, owing to the heavy contrary sea running, and the gale of wind that was blowing; and even the inward bound ships did not escape unscathed. The ship *Wide Awake* in running up the Eastern Channel, was pooped by the heavy sea rushing after her and one of her quarter-boats was filled by the waves; the ship *Aristides* also encountered very severe weather, though without any damage being sustained. We believe that such violent and boisterous weather in the month of February is almost unprecedented; and that a similar gale in this month is not within the recollection of those who have been connected with the port, and the shipping frequenting it, for upwards of twenty years. It is, however, an ill gale that blows nobody good; and we here have to be grateful that what has created considerable trouble, though fortunately no serious casualty amongst the shipping down the river, has wafted to us up here the probability of a week's prolongation of the waning cold weather.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

We have seen that some of our young Madras Civilians have very creditably passed examinations in Tamil and Telegu, and obtained the major reward of Rs. 1,600 each. The Government Order of the 2nd February sanctioning the rewards, and generally noticing Mr. Master's letter on the examinations, is not uninteresting. Para 3 disposes of the four successful candidates, Messrs. Storr, Best, Horsefall and Horseburgh. The last mentioned seems to have been already employed under the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam. Of the other three, Mr. Storr will, it appears, be placed under the Chief Secretary, Mr. Best under the Revenue Secretary, and Mr. Horsefall under the Revenue Board. The Order further says: "The following are the officers to which Junior Civil Servants will in future be attached:—

The Government Secretariat.
Registrar's Office, High Court, Appellate side.
Board of Revenue.
Office of the Inspector General of Madras Police.
Accountant General's Office.
Advocate General's Office.

"The period of such employment will be strictly limited to six months." We believe the object of this strict limitation is intended to be a safeguard against the nuturing of a class of drones in comfortable berths—*Times, Feb.* 20.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

At day-break on Monday morning, the 15th, Lahore was visited by a thunderstorm accompanied by vivid forked lighting, which continued for about two hours. Heavy rain fell during the whole day, and hail both in the morning and evening. On Tuesday and Wednesday the atmosphere was clear, with sun-shine, but with a sharp cutting wind from the north, and during these two days the thermometer never rose about 35 deg.—*Lahore Chronicle, Feb.* 17.

The Bengal Artillery has again been having a run of promotion.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Elliot Vayle has been transferred to the Supernumerary List; Captain Charles Bowie has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; 2nd Captain G. O. Bybot to Captain, and Lieutenant E. C. W. Raynsford to 2nd Captain. By the present mail, General James Ahmuty's death has been announced. He entered the Bengal Artillery in 1790—so had served upwards of 73 years, exactly the same time as Lord Combermere, who is now in the 92nd year of his age. The death of General Ahmuty promotes Lieutenant-Colonel David Reid to his full Colonelcy; Captain H. R. Courtenay to his Lieutenant-Colonelcy; 2nd Captain Affleck Fraser to his Captaincy, and Lieutenant Robert Roche Franks to his 2nd Captaincy. General Ahmuty served during Lord Lake's Campaign, and was present at the battles of Delhi and Deig, and wore the Indian Medal for the siege of Bhurtpore. He had been in England since 1825.—*Mofussilite, Feb.* 23.

Sir George Rose's last pun is one of the best he ever uttered, if one could be better than the other The Reverend Sydney Smith used to say Sir George could hardly be called a punster, as his plays upon words were smothered in the wit in which they were clothed. His last pun is as follows:—"Mr. Cobden was once a printer of calico. He has now taken to *muzzlin Delane,*"

Sir George is now eighty years of age, and from our heart we hope that he will live as much longer, as he can himself desire. After his death there will doubtless be a collection of his witty sayings published, and it would not at all surprize us if Lord Chelmsford, one of his most intimate friends and admirers, were to collate and edit them; notwithstanding his Lordship once winced for a brief while under Sir George's pleasantry. Mr. Thesiger was going down to Woodstock to stand for the Borough, and at a Bencher's dinner somewhat grandiloquently spoke of the certainty of his success. "Every thing," said Mr. Thesiger "is cut and dried—so much so that Mrs. Thesiger is taking with her three new ball dresses for the three balls to which she has been invited." Sir George Rose, in his own peculiar manner, quietly remarked:—"I tell you what it is, Thesiger, those three dresses will go to the three balls before long pinned up in an old shawl, which will be returned to the maid with the customary ticket."

Those acquainted with Sir George Rose know that when he was a midshipman in the Navy, he had both his thighs broken in consequence of a gun getting adrift in a gale of wind, and this accident gave him a very peculiar gait. A young law student, very intimate with the family, was in the habit of imitating this gait to the amusement of Lady Rose, and other members of the family. Sir George was told that the student could imitate him beautifully, and one evening insisted on seeing the performance himself. After much importunity the young student got up and walked several times round the room. Sir George looked at him, smiled at him, and said:—"Ah, that's what you call imitating the Rose! Why Sir, you have only got hold of the *stalk.*"

Sir George Rose never said a malicious thing in this life. Every sentence that he uttered was only the coruscation of a lively and fanciful brain. Even what he said to Baron Gurny was only full of playfulness: "Your Lordship is continually *trying* jokes, but why do you always reserve the point?"—*Id.*

THE ADULTERY CASE IN MADRAS.

(*From the Madras Times.*)

The trial of Mr. and Mrs. Colquhoun, which for nine days has been dragging its unwieldy length along at the High Court Sessions,—was brought to a close late on Saturday the 13th inst. In more respects than one it has been a memorable case. The length of the trial itself, the painful disclosures which were made in it of the unhappy married life of the prosecutor and his wife, the introduction of that wife herself into court at the request of the prisoner's counsel, for the purpose of instructing him on the cross-examination of her own husband,—(and what that cross-examination was, our readers will find in the reports of it contained in our issues of the 12th and 13th instant),—the conduct and bearing of that wife when she was herself examined as the principal witness for the defence, the demeanour of the first prisoner, Mr. Colquhoun, throughout the trial, the wholesale imputations cast by his counsel upon the relatives and friends, living as well as dead, of the prosecutor and his wife, the insinuations made against the magistrates who sent up the case for trial, and against the friends of the prosecutor and his family who endeavoured to prevent any expose at all—in short the extraordinary conduct of that defence, are all matters calculated to fix the trial in the memory of all who either as actors, witnesses, spectators, or jurymen witnessed, as we did the whole, or a greater part of it. It is not our intention in referring to it here to moralise upon the facts which cropped out, or to discuss the many disagreeable questions which were raised in it. Even were we disposed to do so, the filthy *rechauffe* of the evidence which we should have to present to our readers would be quite sufficient to deter us. It will however be necessary for us to glance at the main facts of the case for the prosecution, in order to found the remarks which we feel it our duty to make upon the line pursued in the prisoner's defence. And in those remarks we shall abstain from criticizing the appearance of the principal Crown prosecutor, the Advocate General, as the leading counsel for the prisoners. The circumstance has, it is true, given rise to a good many observations, which after all cannot be said to be important to any one but the learned counsel himself. He is no doubt well prepared and able to justify his appearance in the case, and as far as we, or the public, are concerned, there is no harm in accepting the explanation which he offered on this point to the jury in the opening of his address for the prisoners. No one ought to grudge the learned gentleman the opportunity,—one which it is vulgarly supposed does not often occur to members of his profession,—of gratifying his chivalrous feelings by stepping forth as the champion of those whom he implored the jury to view as victims of similar impulses. His client has suffered in the cause of chivalry, as his learned counsel called it; we trust the latter has gained in it something more than the mere gratification derived from the pleasure of doing a generous chivalrous act.

According to the admitted facts of the case, Mr. Coleman and his wife first became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Colquhoun in August last. The acquaintance soon ripened into friendship, and as rapidly, (so far at least as Mr. Coleman and Mr. Colquhoun were concerned,) changed to hostility; for we find that on the 21st October last, Mrs. Coleman left her husband's house and betook herself to the sheltering protection of Mr. and Mrs. Colquhoun, with whom she remained till the 15th of December last. Since the 27th of October last all friendly relations between the prosecutor and Mr. and Mrs. Colquhoun seem to have ended. On the 15th of December, all negociations for a friendly deed of separation between the prosecutor and his wife having fallen through, and influenced by the entreaties of mediating friends, the prosecutor restored his wife to his home, and, as she herself admitted, to his affections. Between the day and the 27th of December, he was, as his wife termed it, very kind to her, and even "painfully attentive." But this short interval of a domestic happiness to which the prosecutor and his wife seem to have been long strangers, was destined to be disturbed. About the 22nd of December, the prosecutor finds under his wife's bed, letters addressed to her by Mr. and Mrs. Colquhoun. The next day he discovers on the person of a butler whom he had some months previously discharged from his service, but who had on that day made his appearance in his house, another letter purporting to be from Mrs. Colquhoun to his wife. Then again his wife, in a moment of confidence, (as he told the jury,) gave him up another letter which had been sent to her by Mr. Colquhoun, and he afterwards obtains a further letter from his horsekeeper who had been requested, as he states, to deliver it to the prosecutor's wife—of these letters it may here be simply observed, in the words of the Advocate General, that almost every one of them "breathe adultery in every line." The discovery of these letters, however, does not appear to have urged the prosecutor to take any steps against either his own wife or Mr. Colquhoun. Strange though it may seem to us, he was still disposed to forgive and forget the past. Not till after the 27th of December, when his wife once more left him to return to Mr. and Mrs. Colquhoun at the Victoria Hotel, did he take action and cause the harbourers of his runaway wife to be brought to trial,—the first prisoner, Mr. Colquhoun, for adultery with her and the second prisoner, Mrs. Colquhoun, for enticing her away with intent that she should have illicit intercourse with the first prisoner.

Now these are very shortly the facts which were opened to the jury in the short and exceedingly temperate speech of the Crown prosecutor, Mr. Norton. Beyond speaking to the circumstances of his wife's departures from his house on the 27th of October and the 27th of Decembr last, her residence with the two prisoners at the Victoria Hotel and the discovery of the several letters above referred to addressed by them to her, and verifying the handwriting in them, the prosecutor scarcely gave any evidence in his examination in chief, which was of any importance. He was then cross-examined at very great length by the Advocate General. And this is one of the points in the conduct of the defence which we purpose noticing. As far as could be gathered from his lengthy address to the jury on behalf of the prisoners, the Advocate General urged them to find a verdict of acquittal, and suggested for their adoption one of the four following hypothesis: *First*, that the prosecutor having for a long period of years past been anxious to get rid of his wife, and by his cruel conduct compelled her to leave his house, and forced her to put herself in a position in which by charging Mr. Colquhoun with having committed adultery with her he could stab her through them, and thus, in getting rid of her revenge himself upon Mr. and Mrs. Colquhoun for harbouring her; *second*, that having compelled her thus to leave him he had forged the several letters produced by him as evidence of his wife's and Mr. Colquhoun's guilt, or had got some of his own and his wife's relatives to forge them for him; *third*, that, not having forged any of the letters himself, or being ignorant of the hand that did, he had been duped by his servants who had palmed them off upon him as Mr. and Mrs. Colquhoun's; and *fourth*, that he had not only perjured himself as to the letters, but had induced his servant to combine him in his perjury. As to the inconsistency of these hypothesis we say nothing from the Crown proscutor's reply, it will be seen how their weakness was exposed. But we will here observe that no witness was called by the defence to support a single one of them, and, what is more, to state that there was any doubt even that the letters produced by the prosecutor were in the handwriting of the prisoners. This being so, and having regard to the line of defence involved in the four hypothesis above referred to, what, we would ask, was the object of the questions put to the prosecutor in his cross-examination? How could it avail the prisoner Mr. Colquhoun, that the jury, and all who have heard or read the report of the case should know of the anti-nuptial frailty of the woman whom he himself was charged with enticing away from her allegiance to her husband, his quondam friend? Could it relieve him from this charge to seek to saddle the prosecutor himself with having on two occasions committed acts of adultery with native women? Did he hope to be freed by his counsel's insinuations against the family, and the friends of the man whom he had injured, and the woman whom he had degraded? The course pursued in the cross-examination of the prosecutor uncontradicted as he seems to have been by any substantive, reliable evidence for the defence, seems to us to be highly reprehensible. And few among us we think can fail to concur in the energetic protest made against it by the Crown prosecutor in his reply, and in the indignant remarks upon it of the Judge in passing sentence upon Mr. Colquhoun. We would be loath indeed to curtail the latitude allowed to a prisoner's counsel in cross-examination, and we feel backward to find fault with the acts of so great an authority as the Advocate General. At the risk, however, of being deemed rash and presumptuous, we cannot refrain from giving expression to the strong and deep feeling of disgust at the base and filthy insinuations, the unsupported imputations which were made, and the unseemly character of the line of defence which was adopted in the case under notice. We do not hesitate to express it as our opinion, as it is indeed the opinion of those who are competent to judge and who have considered the subject, that the greater part of the questions put to the prosecutor in cross-examination were needless and cruel to the last degree, and could not be justified on the ground, that they were required to be put, in order that the jury should have before them all the materials necessary to the formation of a sound judgment. And further, unsupported as the imputations and insinuations contained in many of the questions were by any evidence brought forward for the defence,—denied as those imputations and insinuations were by the prosecutor himself, it does seem to us that the cross-examining counsel ought to have alleviated the pain which he inflicted in putting the questions by withdrawing at once the imputations and insinuations conveyed in them, and apologising for the pain which he cannot fail to have caused. If a counsel is needlessly to be at liberty not only to cast dirt upon a witness who is in the witness-box, but by questions put to that witness or in his speech, without any good ground, to assail the character of absent or dead persons, and to impute corruption or partiality to judicial officers, none of us are safe. Our wives, our sisters, our daughters may thus be scandalised, and we may be utterly powerless to put an end to slanderous rumours which never would have originated, or obtained currency, but for the acts of an indiscreet counsel.

It may here be said, what can the counsel do, he must act upon his instructions. To this we reply he can, and does do a great deal. It is in the exercise of his discretion that a certain course is pursued, or abandoned, at the trial of a case. No professional man who has any regard for himself, or entertains a due sense of the duties, the privileges, and the obligations of his profession, would be content to treat himself as the mere mouth-piece of his client, or the conduit pipe which is to convey to the court or the jury, the filthy emanations of that client, and sorry indeed should we be for our Bar, sorry indeed should we be for suitors and for ourselves, who are after all possible suitors, if we felt that its members formed no higher estimation of themselves and their office.

We have now said all we had to say upon this point. But for the line adopted by the prisoner's counsel in his defence, we should not have adverted to a case which has been presented to us in all its sickening details for the last ten days. We never did admire the clauses of our Penal Code which treat adultery as a crime, and the working of those Clauses has not induced us to alter the views which we expressed soon after the Code first passed into law. Nor indeed have the proceedings in the case which has now called forth our remarks been such as to convert us into admirers of them. Whatever has been urged, and apparently with great force too, against the working of the new Divorce Court in England, may be urged with tenfold power against the provision of our Penal Code, which while it punishes the adulterer not only lets the adulteress go free, but permits her either, as in the very case now under our notice,—to put herself forward as the chief evidence for the defence, or if the prosecutor chooses, as one of the witnesses for the prosecution. As far as Mr. Colquhoun however is concerned he cannot complain. He has had a long, patient, and impartial trial, and has escaped with a comparatively light sentence; and one which if the Judge who passed it could properly do so, almost deserved to have been increased in consequence of the defence which he set up. While, however, we fully concur in the justice of the verdict and the sentence, we cannot help expressing our hope, that it may be long before the public are treated to such painful disclosures as those which Mr. Colquhoun, aided by his counsel learned in the law, has caused to be made in the course of his trial.

PAINT AND VARNISH.

(*From All the Year Round.*)

How should the world get on without paint and varnish? Though damaging to the core beneath, when laid on with too broad a sweep and too juicy a brush, they are yet, in a certain degree, necessities in a make-believe old life, "where nothing is but all things seem," and where matters are so oddly ordered, that sometimes the highest truths have the effect of the wildest falsehoods. Think what it would be if we all lived in rough-hewn moral chambers, unpainted and unvarnished—nothing but the bare boards, with the grain of the wood showing up in jagged lines, and the heads and points of the nails starting out for the riving of our garments! Horribly uncomfortable, surely, with no good sleeping accommodation possible—not so much as would give one space or ease for a noonday siesta with the sun stalking through Leo overhead! This was the kind of thing that was tried once—in imagination at least—when Madame de Genlis built up her Palace of Truth out of her internal consciousness, and set her puppets to inhabit it. And a fine mess they all made of it: all but the little sly boots who had the wit to secure the talisman which included paint and varnish among its properties, and so was enabled to send her husband blessed and deluded to the grave. And sly boots, if not right according to the nobler patterns, was at least wise in her generation, and understood the nature of men and husbands.

Think of the miserable gorilladom of the world, if the outside sweetness of society were laid aside—if the paint-pot was empty and the varnish-brush dry; if, instead of "My dear Mrs. Smith, this is indeed kind of you—I am charmed to see you," said amiably, and with an electric clasping of the fingers, your friend growled out "Here is this odious woman again! why did they let her up?" Think of the consternation that would seize on poor Mrs. Smith's undoubting soul, if, in place of the smooth serenity of former custom, this gnarled and knotted reality was suddenly to meet her! Would it be right, indeed, that it should? Where the necessity of turning the seams outside, and letting the north wind whistle through chinks and cracks, which a little putty, painted over and varnished, could stop out as well as heart of oak? Look at that assemblage of bland and well dressed guests, each accustomed to adulation, and preparing for it as in the natural order of things; and think of the apoplectic indignation that would seize on each if the truth came out instead! There is that old lady mumbling through her false teeth on the sofa, in the delightful pursuit of hunting down her neighbour's reputation; she is nearer eighty than seventy, is as brown as chocolate, and as lean as the starved apothecary, yet she dresses with the youngest. Her head is adorned with a flowery wreath perched on the top of her luxuriant bright brown wig; her arms and neck are bare; and, for all pretence of matronly covering, she wears a gauzy Indian scarf thrown gracefully round her bust of whalebone and wadding, through which the chocolate-coloured wrinkles are distinctly visible. But the ladies cluster round the old creature—the gentlemen too—admire her dress, praise her good taste, and tell her that she surpasses herself to-night, and looks younger than the pretty little bride there in the corner. Her foolish old head wags with contentment, and her silly old heart swells with satisfaction. But they?—they laugh quietly in their sinful sleeves while thus painting her wretched effigy an inch thick. If she could hack away that great mass of glaring red, she would see some rather different linings underneath. "You wretched mockery of womankind—you poor benighted old coquette—why, in Heaven's name, don't you go home and cover your miserable bones decently? Have you no daughter of the third generation to tell you what an object you make of yourself, and how utterly absurd you are?"

Then there is that household of small means—notoriously small; but where the lady dresses so stately in her well-preserved velvet, and the husband has always a decent shirt-front, miraculously washed; where such a noble and sufficing outside is kept up, no matter what the poverty or scantiness of the material beneath. How they are flattered and complimented to their faces! How her tact and management, and their joint tastefulness and power of adaptation, are acknowledged and commented on!—winged words of honeyed sweetness flying like cooing Cupids in their ears. Strip them of their paint and varnish, their horsehair, their wadding, and their peacock's feathers, and the cooing Cupids would reveal themselves then as ugly, water-logged, wooden dolls: the household of small means would hear one-half of their world laugh at them for pretentiousness, and the other half condemn them for extravagance. So, too, that pretty-looking girl with her long repentirs meandering down her neck, her embroidered jackets, her high-heeled boots, her bead necklaces, and all the thousand-and-one pardonable coquetries of her age and condition, how would she find herself travestied from the pleasant limning of her daily contemplation? "Pretty" and "attractive," and always so nice, "Julia dear," now—with her patterns in every one's hands and her fashions on every one's back—she would be "bold," "forward," "dressy," "vulgar," "done only to attract men, odious creature!" then. Suppose, too, instead of "Jones, my boy, you are a connoisseur in wine. Just taste this capital port, and give me your candid opinion," it were, "Jones, you barely know South African from 'forty-eight; and all the heavens might blaze with comets before your dull palate could discover any special flavour in the vintage. I grudge throwing away that yellow seal on you!" why Jones's dinner would choke him.

Why do we live in a genteel neighbourhood, with the rents steadily rising everywhere, when we are so poor we can scarcely find sustenance to feed that Behemoth of a rent of ours, which eats us up, body and bones? Simply because we are poor; because we must paint over the bare boards of our impecuniosity, and varnish our deal, and stain our pine too cleverly for detection; because we cannot afford to do the daringly simple things permitted to our friend Snooks, with any number of thousands at his back. Snooks may, if he chooses, give an Apician feast in a woodman's hut and people would only say, "How odd!" winking to each other as they sipped his claret with the velvet on. Claret with the velvet on may be sipped in woodmen's huts if Apicius wills; but La Mere Gregoire's piquette drunk in small tumblers outside the barriers?—My friend if you patronise the piquette, and cannot rise to the height of the claret, take care to paint your deal table of the latest fashion, and spend an extra penny on a superior kind of varnish. A man must be wealthy who can afford to appear poor, according to the way of the present world, and the morality of the generation extant.

The telling of diplomatic line is another matter of paint and varnish, which one scarcely likes but cannot see one's way out of, for many governmental cycles at all events. A vast deal of this paint and varnish flows from the Treasury Bench; and the Foreign-office is so smothered in successive layers of them that no one now attempts to understand the nature of the original wood beneath, or to dream of guessing at the name of the forest-tree which supplied it. But if this is bad, the undraped truth would be sometimes worse; and when delicate questions were incubating and either a dove or a cockatrice depended on the careful handling of both egg and hatcher perhaps, if a thousand free but clumsy hands were thrust into the nest perpetually and at once, the cockatrice would be hatched oftener than the dove: so often, indeed, that the whole revenues of the land would be swallowed up in keeping his comb red and his scales shining. Paint and varnish in the Foreign-office do a great many questionable things: they make seemingly clean and wholesome, dirty places which ought to have been washed out, or out out, or burnt out instead of being merely varnished over into a fine mellow tone; they hide weak places and unsound places; make a grand marble column out of a sorry deal board; line the walls with antique oak when the real core is lath and plaster; and cover an acre of soiled hempen canvas with the picture of heaven, tenanted by angels and the loves and graces. They renew last year's decay, and huddle up the dilapidations of centuries under a bran new coat of arsenious green: all of which is bad enough; but the clumsy hands breeding an endless succession of cockatrices might perchance be worse, and of graver consequences in the end.

Marrying for love seldom needs much paint beyond that belonging to the condition as by right; but marrying for money, and making believe that it is for love?—convenience transformed to passion?—interest putting on the semblance of devotion?—why, bushels of paint and gallons of varnish are not enough to make black white there, or to smooth over the awkward inequalities that cannot be planed away! The wicked little lady daubs herself all over with the rosiest pigment at command: she hides the pictures in her heart—the big yellow purse, the opera-box, the diamond necklace, the flaming carriage, and the stately household, under the paint of an all-shadowing love—she scrawls all sorts of Arcadian pastorals over the hempen canvas which else would show too coarsely; and if she is wise as well as wicked, she will go on painting and scrawling to the end of time. Usually she is too indolent and too careless to renew the dilapidations; and when the first coating has rubbed off, never seeks to lay on a fresh one. Unless, indeed, there is a contingency in the background, and her husband's will may still make or mar her fortunes. When rich old men or rich unpersonable young men marry pretty portionless wives, they had better keep that contingency in their own hands, if they care for pleasing landscapes on the walls, or visions of Arcadian beauty in their galleries. We have our special paint-pots for love whereby we cover up all the ugly spots to temper and unkindness, of small passions and mean ways that else belong to us till we seem wingless angels to our fellow-love. This we all do alike; not of design, and with no foregone intention to deceive, but by the natural ordering of the condition. Ah, well! wait till matrimony, that terrible disenchanter, has worn off the varnish, and then see what knots come up through the bare boards, what ugly veinings, what flaws and cracks and rents and rotten fibres are beneath, not one of which was seen in the beginning, while the varnish of love was fresh and bright. Is it good for man that there should be this time of dreaming and deceit?—is it good that the ruggedness of the future should be masked beneath the varnished smoothness of the present?—that love should usher in the soul's waking with the morning songs of birds and the Lived sweetness of flowers, with rosy clouds resting on the mountain-tops, and the gracious veiling of the lake breaking up into multiplied forms of misty beauty, when the truth lying behind all this loveliness and delight traces out but sadness and despair and the terrible rising to the gaunt day-work of disenchantment? It may be that some good purpose, some strong and holy shaping, lies in these fond dreams of the spirit: it may be that truth, in the beginning would be too hard and angular for the soul to bear, and that if men were not softly led by illusion, they would faint by the way, and droop and die, and never reach the goal at all. If Love could not plume himself in angel's wings, who would care to harbour him in their hearts? Should we choose unrest, disquiet, sick jealousy, the maddening strife of passions unallayed, and duty and desire impossible to be united, unless we believed we held the ultimate good of life in our hands?—unless we thought to hear seraphs' footsteps round about us, and the songs of cherubs over our heads? Love! Love! oh, you do well to paint your wings rainbow-hued, and your bow of golden glimmer, and your arrows flowery red! You do well to promise everlasting joys now in the beginning! What if we waited for truth and the ending, Love? What if we peeped behind the mask, and stripped the paint from the bow and the wings, dear Love? What if we saw you as you are, and as you will be, when you have flowed down the turbid stream of use and many days, and are then no longer young Love, but old and well accustomed—no longer hope and the unknown, but disappointment and the fathomed? Ah! and what then? Why, then, dear Love, all the wise in heaven and earth would shade their eyes from yours, and hide their faces when you passed by; they would snatch their hands from out your grasp, and steel their lips against your touch; they would work and they would weep, they would fast and they would pry, but they would put from them, as too bitter to be borne, the disenchantments of your arts and the waking from your sorceries! Ah, Love! Love! Love! for one honest soul that you have blessed with true joy and led up to unswerving good count your hecatombs of slain in the plain and the flood, and your legions left stranded in depair, desolute, undone, and withered for ever!

Good humour, or what passes by that name, is very often only a matter of paint and varnish. It ought to be more, I know; ought to be the clear grain, close and well knit, or a pure and cleanly growth—true marble and no stucco—mahogany or rosewood of knotted oak or grand old ebony, no wretched make-believe of pine and deal painted and varnished to a lifelss simulacrum. And yet how often it is nothing else! What fiery passions are seething in that inner cauldron, when the outward seeming is the smoothest and fairest to be imagined! What a blackened monument of angry tempers and burning hatred, of despair, and all uncharitableness, are daubed into the likeness of a Carrara monolith, with the base surrounded by a procession of all the virtues, and on the capital an angel; and a first-rate likeness! Often when the smile is sweetest and the laugh is loudest, and the veiled eyes are cast down with gentlest pressure, or lifted up with broadest glory—often when the pictured story on the surface is of the blithest, sometimes of the most heroic—the heart beneath is most cankered, and the original tracing of that pleasent picture was made by the twists and folds of the serpent's trail. But paint and varnishing do wonders; and if you cannot dig down your blackened monument of angry passions, as you ought to do, perhaps the next best thing is to make it look as much like Carrara marble as you can. Which has a better effect from the hill-tops, and is not defacing to the landscape. But whitening sepulchres is a perilous employment.

A church is not exactly the fitting place where to hide the paint-pot, one would think; and yet the church-pew has very often a large supply hidden under its well-cushioned seat, with a varnish-brush lying to the left all handy, and a first-rate, choice of colours. Church-pews are thick with paint, and no expense of wit and material spared to make plain and ordinary woods do the duty of the costliest and the rarest. One has to be contented with a vast amount of stucco and painted hempen canvas there; but, like the Treasury Bench perhaps the truth unvarnished would be worse, so we may be content to be saved from greater evils by the sacrifice of small veracities. Is it for the good, quite, of simple souls that those small veracities should be stripped of their paint and varnish, and the inharmonious mosaic work underneath pointed out to all eyes? It may be; but it is surely just a question, rouching the ultimate value of the present course. Paint and varnish the beginnings and the ends of letters; those much-abused conventionalisms, which stand as rampant unveracities confessed by all! "Dear sir" to one man whom your soul despises, and against whom your gorge rise; and "obedient servant" to another, on whom you are comfortably wiping your feet. Paint and varnish, my dear friend paint and varnish every inch of it!—only to be defended on the plea that the gorilladom of the Palace of Truth would be a worse condition of things and Taranaki ransacked for still to supply bowie-knives and tomahawks not the best translation of Plato's Model Repulic or Sir Thoms Moore's Utopia.

Paint and varnish, too, overlie the whole system of hospitality, and the manner of entertaining your friends, now in use; from the cumbersome dinner costing more than a month's quiet issue of the household funds, to the crowded soiree where the lace flounces are torn, and the silk trains are walked on, where nobody speaks to anybody, and where the supportable is a scramble, and the drawing-room a Babel; where there is no enjoyment, no sociability, no real hospitality, and no true pleasure, but only paint and varnish, and very coarse gilding to look at, and the core just the deadest and stupidest wooden puppet ever pulled by strings, and made to dance to order. But what is *not* paint and varnish, is the pleasant supper. If any one wants to know the meaning of good company, let him inaugurate a series of small suppers, where the men have brains and can talk, and the women are all amiable and pretty, perhaps some of them too with brains and the power of being vocal—let him compare his creed with that other code of gilded magnificence, and say which is best. He will get no credit for the one, granted he will make no show, cut no dash, eclipse no one, rival no one, make no one envious, and perhaps incite to no emulation: but he will have drunk his pure spring water out of a crystal goblet, which is better than wine-merchant's wine turned over the lip of a huge vase of gilt albata, studded with mock jewels.

Paint and varnish the social orderings, everywhere. Paint and varnish all the funeral pomp, and all the marriage pomp, and all the christening pomp so much delighted in and in which weak men and women invest so large an amount of social salvation. Paint and varnish—and of what dim and mournful hue!—the heavy silver plates, the silver handles, and the polished oaken coffin, the pall and the plumes and the mutes and the housings—all to convey a wretched bit of senseless clay to its last resting-place, where in a few years, it will have mingled with the dust, the oaken coffin crumbling and decayed, the silver plates and handles blackened and destroyed, and the whole of that once grand and living humanity compressed into a tibia and a skull, an osfemoris or a few scattered veterbræ, tossed out at random by a sexton in his cups. Paint and varnish—white lead and lake for the most part—the marriage pomp of cake and carriage, wedding breakfast and the prancing horses with white favours at their ears. Why not be content to come together in God's name and Love's, without all this silly symbolism, which, though it once meant something true and human, is now but a mere piece of conventional acting, meaning so much money squandered on the occasion, and no more? What does it signify to the world at large that Miss Sarah Jones has married Mr. William Brown, she without a penny-piece to bless herself, withal, and he with his clerk's salary of two hundred and fifty pounds a year, paid quarterly, income-tax deducted? The only persons interested on the occasion are the respective fathers and mothers, a stray sister or two or perhaps a home-keeping brother: it may also be that a young lady or so—one or more—looks pale and is down-spirited, perhaps has a cough, loses appetite and flesh, and is often seen with wet eyelashes and a swollen upper lip for some weeks during the event, before and after; or that sundry young gentlemen, in numbers proportioned to Miss Sarah's personal charms, become suddenly moody and Byronic, or spiritual in a melancholy sort, and Emersonian; but beyond that very limited circle who is there to care for the proceedings of these two worthy young people? And oh! why should they make street shows of themselves, and spend no end of money on certain rites and ceremonies, which, for all positive value, are just so many "medicine bags," or Numbo-Jumbo fetichisms, and no more?

Poor young mother! You let baby cut his teeth on your best Trichinopoly chain now, because the glitter pleases him, and you know the gold to be pure: wait for the tenth! I think that you will find that old battered ring of well-chewed India rubber quite good enough for Decimus, for all that he is the finest of the lot and the most beautiful: "Sitting up like a king," says nurse, at an age when, by natural rights, his head should be hung upon damaged springs, with his backbone a mere line of gristle, joined secundum artem. You have learnt the core of motherhood by this time, and can dispense with pigments.

Paint and varnish, on the hands and lips of the fashionable physician, who declares, my dear madam, that you are all nerves, the most sensitive creature alive, needing with tenderness a perpetual change of air and amusement; when all you want, my dear madam, is a severe course of the Whole Duty of Man, and some little skill in mastering a refractory temper. Paint and varnish on the lawn bands of the fashionable preacher thundering against vulgar vices, not likely to assail his well-bred congregation, but salving delicately over those to which by nature and position they are prone; paint and varnish on the barrister defending an unsavoury cause—on the attorney making black seem white, and smudging over white with pailfuls of forensic ink; paint and varnish on the politician talking bunkum on the hustings, or nonsense in the House—on schoolmasters and schoolmistresses writing their half-yearly reports to the parents—on testimonials—on quack advertisements, with their respectable vouchers. Paint and varnish, indeed, on nine-tenths of our modern life: the real thing covered up and hidden, and no honest showing forth of difficulties or blemishes, of week spots or of splinters. And though a fair outside is a grace, yet when the whole thing is outside, we may be excused for longing earnestly for something solid within, and for relegating paint and varnish to the limbo of shams insupportable to honest human souls.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—February 27.

Adey, Assistant Surgeon A., Medical Department, on sick leave, from Baroda.
Reeves, Lieutenant H. N., Staff Corps, on leave, from Mahee Kanta.

February 28.

Brown, Lieutenant Colonel T. Corps of Guides, on leave.
Saportus, Ensign H. D., 95th Regiment, on duty, from Hyderabad.
Bevan, Ensign H., 95th Regiment, on duty, from Hyderabad.
Healy, Ensign M. N., 95th Regiment, on duty, from Hyderabad.

DEPARTURES.—February 27.

Fleming, Surgeon J. B., M. D., Madras Army, on medical certificate, to England.
Mackenzie, Lieutenant G., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Woodhouse, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., to join, to Neemuch.
Withers, Lieutenant and Adjutant J., 25th Regiment N. L. I., to rejoin, to Sholapore.
Gorringe, Surgeon, 4th (King's Own) Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Westropp, Major R. M., Commandant Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Servar.
Cousens, Captain, 13th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

February 28.

Aitchuson, Major C. T., Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, on duty, to Poona.
Kentwell, Captain T., Staff, Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Nicolson, Lieutenant M., on duty, to Shanghai.
Saportus, Ensign A. D. S., 95th Regiment, on duty, to Aden.
Goschen, Lieutenant 2nd Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.
Bevan, Ensign H. B., 95th Regiment, on duty, to Aden.
Healy, Ensign M. N., 95th Regiment, on duty, to Aden.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Feb. 27.

By Brigadier General T. Tapp, c.b.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—Lieutenant Lyons, 21st Regiment N. I., from 4th to 19th March, to proceed to Malligaum.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 26th February 1864.

The appointment of Captain C. A. Moore, 2nd Light Cavalry, as second squadron officer Poona Horse, is cancelled, and that officer will remain attached to the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry until further orders.

The Major General Commanding [illegible] Division will be good enough to direct three senior ensigns of the 95th Foot to proceed and join the wing of that regiment at Aden as early as possible.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 27th Feb. 1864.

Mr. Newton, 2nd class engineer of the *Semiramis*, is to be transferred to the Floating Batteries for duty in the Factory.

Mr. Young, 3rd class engineer of the Floating Batteries, is to be transferred to the *Semiramis*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
27	Fatul Currim	Nacoda	Rangoon, Jan. 23.
	Aden (s)	Curling	Hongkong, Jan. 7.
	Telegraph (s)	Winckler	Surat, Feb. 26.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat, Feb. 26.
	Comorin (s)	Morrison	Kurrachee Feb. 25.
28	Sind (s)	Shapcott	Muscat Feb. 23.
	Bombay Castle (s)	Wadge	Calcutta Feb. 12.
	Marie	Meyer	Bushire Feb. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
27	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.
28	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.
	Moreno	Whiting	Akyab.
	Henry Miller	Hall	Colombo.
	Stalwart	Crawford	Liverpool.
	City of Carlisle	Pentreath	Havre.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Steamer *Bombay Castle* from Calcutta.—Spoke the Ship *Princess Somwootty*, off Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steam Ship *Aden*, from Hongkong.—Mrs. Esmeranda; Mrs. Lise; Mrs. Rosa; and Mr. Kauffenan.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Lieutenant Reeves, B.S.C.; Mr. Gray; and 56 deck.

Per Steam Ship *Comorin*, from Kurrachee.—Colonel and Mrs. Brown, and 3 children; Mr. R. V. Reid; Mr. Hutchinson; Lieut. Enchunier; Mr. Sanderson; Lieut. Ducat; Mr. Bevan; Mr. Saportas; Mr. Healy; Mr. Morris; Mr. Wilkins; 2 rank and file; 47 convicts; and 90 deck.

Per Ship *Marie*, from Bushire.—Eight Persians and four Americans.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per British Ship *Stalwart*, to Liverpool.—Captain Henry Cave and 2 children; Revd. J. M. Frost, lady and child; Revd. Mr. Elliot.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, G. Hyde, bound to Aden and Suez.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, R. T. Dundas, bound to China.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Brig *Keerata Roodrin*, for Cochin.
Barque *Rahamanee*, for Zanzibar.
Steamer *Telegraph*, for Surat.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Saturday, 27th February, 1864.

London.

Forest Right—1,200 bags linseed, 1,800 cwt., Ragowjee Chutturbhoj; 142 cases mother o' pearl shells, 341½ cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Coleroon—85 packages coffee, 133 cwt., Dyall Jairaz; 4 cases sundries, Thacker, Vining and Co.; 25 cases camphor, 22 cwt. 2 7 lbs. Hormusjee and FramjeeBurjorjee, Captain; 15 packages coffee, 28 cwt., Dyall Jairaz; 600 bundles coir yarn, 42 cwt., Mowjee Jetha.

Liverpool.

Golden Dream—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Africa—18 bales cotton, 63 cwt., 9 bales wool, 27 cwt., Bhimjee Pursotum; 59 bales cotton, 206½ cwt., Govindjee Doongersy.

Golden Empire—80 bales wool, 240 cwt., The Bombay Trading Co.; 17 bales cotton, 59½ cwt., Nursy Jewraz; 200 bales Jute 550 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Celestial Empire—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee and Co.

Thomas Sedlon—36 bales cotton, 126 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Sewjee Puchoo.

City of Agra—3 bales cotton, 7 cwt., 10½ cwt., Stoehr, Prieger and Co.; 6 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Martin, Young and Co.

Flower of the Forest—43 bales wool, 129 cwt., J. S. Moore and Co.; 153 bales cotton, 185½ cwt., Damjee Hunsraz and Co.; 11 bales cotton, 38½ cwt., Jewraz Megjee; 120 bales wool, 360 cwt., Goculdass Jadowjee and Co.

Clydesdale—73½ bales cotton, 257½ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

Palinurus—37 bales cotton, 129½ cwt., Doongersy Gangjee; 53 bales cotton, 185½ cwt., Doongersy Gangjee; 101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Bhimjee Samjee.

Gilbert Thompson—600 bundles linseed, 300 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.

Confidence—22 bales cotton, 77 cwt., Cursondass Bhugwandass.

Cimber—141 bags linseed, 311½ cwt., Sudasew Martin.

City of Benares—450 bags gall, 450 cwt., Narron Wethowjee; 1,515 bundles sursee seed, 757½ cwt., U. Ogerchund.

Ellen Bates—47 bales cotton, 164½ cwt., Coonjeelall Doongersidass.

Euxine—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Woomedchund Roopchund.

Preston—500 bundles gall, 250 cwt., Mound Roysee.

Pegasus—250 bales cotton, 750 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

New York.

Minerva—1,600 bags linseed, 2,400 cwt., Volkar Brothers.

T. E. Lemon—27 packages senna leaves, 26 cwt., Le[illegible] and Brown; 125 bales hemp, 320 cwt., Munjee Ramjee; 150 bales coir yarn, 375 cwt., M. Rogers, & Co.; 136 cases vermillion, 75 cwt. S. Narayen and Co.

Marseilles.

Tropique—300 bags gingelly seed, 450 cwt., [illegible] Madowjee.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Behar*—30 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 3 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazulbhoy Golam Hosen and Co.; 45 Chests M. opium 140 lbs. each, Curetjee Bomanjee and Co.

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Shanghai.

Steamer *Behar*—28 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Golabhoy Thackersey; 4 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Heralall Ramgopall.

Southampton.

Steamer *Malta*—22 cases sundries, James Dickson.

Suez.

Steamer *Malta*—1 case sovereigns; 5 pieces silk goods, James Dickson.

Rouen.

Gil Blas—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	FROM LONDON.	
319	Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.	
1403	Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama.	Nov. 4
1142	Catherine Ranken, McMillen.	Jan. 5
	Charente (s).	
578	Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 30
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
874	Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
674	Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 8
655	Canada Belle, Henderson.	
710	Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co.	Jan. 15
1065	Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co.	Nov. 7
499	Empress, Piers.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.	Nov. 28
1241	Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Stoeher, Prieger & Co.	
780	Glendower, Hughes.	Nov. 30
1221	King Arthur, Grigs.	Oct. 9
900	Lepanto, Martin—Stoeher, Prieger & Co.	Dec. 20
614	Loenidas, Thompson.	
701	Monarchy, Day—Mahomed Pereera & Co.	Nov. 19
724	Morayshire, Piton.	Dec. 26
1312	Pride of the Ocean, Anderson.	Dec. 29
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1100	Sir JamsetjeeFamily, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.	
989	Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.	
722	Sultana, Williams—Mahomed Pereera & Co.	Nov. 5
761	Sailor Prince, Camsey.	Jan. 12
1193	Thunderbolt, Wetnerell—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Dec. 25
647	Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co.	
535	Wellington, Ditchburn.	
505	Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Nov. 18
	FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
	Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 25
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov. 19
1952	Admiral Smith—Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 14
1091	Algiers, Buchanan.	Aug. 15
1299	Alsagar,—Martin Young & Co.	Nov. 10
861	Ambrose, Daniel.	Dec. 5
1096	Arran, Martin.	Nov. 18
1249	Arrandel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
1466	Advance—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 23
1936	Bella Maria—J. W. Wright & Co.	Jan. 4
1493	Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co.	Jan. 18
1547	Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co.	Nov. 14
1035	Bavelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co.	Nov. 25
1433	British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorung	Dec. 17
382	Bulwark, Bainnantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
933	Budget, Belcher.	
1180	Belle Isle, Babot.	Jan. 8
1053	Cashlian, Welburn	Nov. 28
918	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 28
1119	Contest, Amy.	
1862	Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scove & Co.	Dec. 14
1713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1061	Clifton Belle, Bustin.	Jan. 2.
1303	Duncairn, Finlay—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	Oct. 6
1497	Dreadnought, Campbell.	Jan. 11
1198	Duleep Singh, Jennings.	
1047	Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Haschke & Co.	
1643	Ellen Stewart, Lyons.	Jan. 12
1350	Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 9
1194	Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 24
1060	Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 14
991	Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.	Dec. 9
1117	Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 28
1849	Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 6
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 20
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 16
1197	Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 25
1172	Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 28
912	India, Stewart.	
650	John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co.	Dec. 16
1445	James Seddon, Jiffaris—W.A. Graham & Co.	Nov. 18
1707	King of Algeria, Carphy—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 6
1363	King of Italy, Browne.	Dec. 23
1263	Madura, Joynson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1187	Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Jan. 11
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1013	Magnolia, Brown.	
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	Nov. 10
503	Marguerite, Bertin.	
956	Matheran, Mesnard—J. W. Wright & Co.	
833	Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	Nov. 11
1001	Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 29
091	Otago, Masterton.	Sept. 25
1328	Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 21
1000	Roodee.	
1151	Romania, Cruikshank—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1071	Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 7
614	Sedberg, Roberts.	Nov. 23
1096	Sarawak, Vaughan.	Nov. 25
1075	South, Wilson.	Dec. 10
1053	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Nov. 31
1101	Shannon—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 13
1161	Simoom, Murphy.	Nov. 12
1169	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 5
1533	South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 14
691	Sparkler—Coupland & Co.	
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 9
776	Superb, Bonner—John Clover & Co.	Aug. 13
1227	Strongbow—Bombay Shipping Company.	Dec. 24
893	Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 17
1128	Southern Belle.	Jan. 4
432	Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co.	Nov. 5
837	Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.	Nov. 16
599	Wabeno—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Dec. 15
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
[illegible]	Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. 30
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. 21
[illegible]	[illegible] Brown.	Nov. 20
[illegible]	[illegible] Maxwell, Marshall.	
[illegible]	[illegible] Seddon, [illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible], Scott	Oct. 30
[illegible]	[illegible], Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
[illegible]	Windsor Forest, Carlile—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 24
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
1197	Africana, Hatfield.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.	
750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
969	Sattara.	
1250	Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 13
647	Zemindar, Jones—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 13
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
1047	Beaumonde.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
630	Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	
	FROM HAVRE.	
809	The Tyebjee, S. Tyebjee & Co.	
	FROM BOSTON.	
	Beverly (a) Putman.	
	FROM NEWPORT.	
946	G. W. Duncan.	
602	Samoset.	
	FROM GOTHENBERG.	
	Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	
	FROM ADEN.	
	Aracan.	
1598	Clasmerdon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co.	
998	Diadem, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.	
949	Etna, Hughes—J Clover & Co.	
1072	Jane Parker.	
1069	May Queen, Penney.	
	FROM AUSTRALIA.	
1557	Hotspur.	Jan. 25
811	Northumberland, Miller—W. Nicol & C.	
	FROM NEW ZEALAND.	
990	Owen Glendower.—Macnee & Co.	Dec. 21
	FROM SHANGHAI.	
643	Vanquard. Connall—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 25
	FROM CHINA.	
387	British Banner, Grigs.	Dec. 24
410	Canada.	
1197	Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	
803	Louisa, Tillman.	
950	Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co.	Jan. 22
	FROM GALLE.	
	Madge Wildfire, Murray.	Jan. 26
	Emily and Laurie, Murphy.	
	FROM MAURITIUS.	
	Priam—J. W. Wright & Co.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
1175	Anne Royden	Jan. 19
	Arabia	Feb. 1
826	Bombay Castle, (s) Wadge,	
861	Ceres.	Jan. 21
	City of Palaces.	
946	Countess Russell—A. H. Husckhe & Co.	
1056	Day Dream.	
	Diamond.	
558	Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Feb. 12
582	Euphemus.	
1178	Evelyn.	
1353	Herefordshire, Walker.	
877	Houghton.	
637	J. W. Brockman.	
1023	Jason.	
816	Jessie Coffin.	
1012	Kate Gregory.	
800	Lady Canning.	
	Mahomed Shah	Feb. 6
664	Mary Ann.	
1700	Mistress of the Seas.	
550	Monitor (s), Eaton—D. P. Bramhall & Co.	
670	Myaram Dyaram, Brady.	Jan. 28
1100	North East—Boyd.	
1062	Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Jan. 29
	Ophir	
	Pearl	Jan. 25
994	Portland.	
	Regina	Jan. 28
794	Robert Small.	
1164	Robinson Crusoe.	Feb. 3
808	Raritan—Cohen & Co.	
898	Scindia.	
	Splendido.	
363	Teazer.	
874	Tinto.	
	Turkey	Feb. 6
1253	Waterloo—Peel Cassels & Co.	
1150	Zuleika (s), Stetson—D. P. Bramhall & Co.	
	FROM MAULMAIN.	
988	Alabama, Hellenbrick, Wallace & Co.	
775	Adelaide, Richardson.	
411	Futel Curim, Nacoda.	
1483	Lady Franklin, Rawle.	
747	Maria, Teulon.	
592	Princess Royal, Anderson.	
375	Rebecca Shepherd (a) Somers.	
665	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	
893	Wurtemburg (a) Chase, Wallace & Co.	
	FROM THE CLYDE	
611	Alicia—J. W. Wright & Co.	Dec. 23
962	Arran, Cummings—Macnee & Co.	
581	City of London, Ferguson.	Jan. 9
1209	Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.	
636	City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co.	Nov. 23
569	City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
781	Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 9
	Outram (s)—B. C. & B. S. N. Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

	FROM LONDON.	
492	Sirocco	
1459	Herefordshire, Walker—Fleming & Co.	(July 20.)
336	Frederick Bassil, Laws—Fleming & Co.	(Oct. 13.)
274	Anne Jenkins, Davies—Fleming & Co.	(Oct. 27.)
450	Fanny, Watters—Fleming & Co.	(Nov. 26.)
964	Ann Buckle, Lyle—Fleming & Co.	
280	Mogul—Fleming & Co.	
	Annie, Williams—Fleming & Co.	
576	Colonist, Gibson—Fleming & Co.	
490	Calcutta, W. Leach—Lidbetter & Co.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
675	Alipore, Black—Fleming & Co.	(July 10.)
386	Polly—Fleming & Co.	
1270	Europa—Fleming & Co.	(Oct. 17.)
750	Romulus—Fleming & Co.	
176	Rose of Denmark—Fleming & Co.	
658	China—Fleming & Co.	
241	Hortense—Fleming & Co.	
	FROM FREEMANTLE.	
432	Toronto, with Timber—Fleming & Co.	
	FROM SHIELDS.	
439	Barton Vale—C. H. A. Lary & Co.	(Oct. 5.)

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—February 18, *Wide Awake*, Nacoda, from Muscat 1st January, touched at Cochin 18th January; and *Aristides*, Jans, from Bombay 5th, touched at Colombo 19th January.

Do. February 20, *Tynemouth* and *City of Pekin*, *Beautms Beaupre*, and *Lincolnshire*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—February 20, Ship *Lord Warden*, A. Cousitt, to London.

Do. Ship *Saxon*, S. Lavie, to Calingapatam.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1⅛d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1⅜d. to 2s. 1⅝d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅞
Madras	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	2 prm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	17 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	90 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	100 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	180 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	......	50 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	164 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	14 to 13pr. ct.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited ... One whole Share comprising—			Rs. 33,700 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000		
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 22,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,000 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G.I.P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800.
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Rs. 100 pm. pem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 350 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
„ Loan 1835-36	92
„ Loan 1842-43	
„ Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	102¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	110

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-7-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	„ 240
Carolus	„ 300
Mexican Dollars	„ 225
German Crowns	„ 213
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	„ 106¼
Gold Leaf	„ 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (26th Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 620 to 625
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„ 595 to 600
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„ 595 to 600
New Oomravuttee	„ 555 to 560
Old Compta, (ready.)	„ 515 to 520
Old Dharwar Sawgined	„ 600 to 605
New Barsee and Nuggur	„ 540 to 545
New Veeravul	„ 555 to 560
New Khandeish	„ 520 to 535
New Poratchee	„ 560 to 565
New Accote	„ 575 to 580
New Mangalore	„ 575 to 580
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,370.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6 2 to 6 3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... „	5 14 to 6 0
Gingellymixed (Black and White) „	30 to 31 34 to 35
Niger „	27 to 28 Nominal.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862 with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(With power to increase.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)

HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)

ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)

WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)

SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)

WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)

JOHN THORNTON, Esq., late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.

GEORGE WORMS Esq., of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)

J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.

IN INDIA.

NEALE PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director.)

Branches.

BOMBAY............A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)

KURRACHEE......R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq

Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the current rates of Exchange:—

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates:—

Repayable on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits at	3 months' notice	at 3 per ct.	per anm.
	6 „	at 5 „	„
	12 „	at 6 „	„

To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawl on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

On Interest or Dividends, ¼ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any further information as to the rules and rates of business may be obtained at the office of the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*

WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.

THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.

J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.

PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.

WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.

DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.

HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.

SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*

The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.

HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON..............The Bank of England.

Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)

LIVERPOOL............Do. do.

MANCHESTER..........Do. do.

SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.

IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Manager grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six month's sight	2s. 0⅜d.	per Rupec.
Four „ „	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
Three „ „	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Two „ „	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
One „ „	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct.	per an.
do.	9 do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
do.	6 do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do.	4 do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do.	3 do.	do	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, thenotice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England.
The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0⅜d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	„
3 Do.	at 2s. 0⅛d.	„
2 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	„
1 Do.	at 2s.	
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅞d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at	3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5	„
Do.	12 do.	6	„

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

XCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0⅛d.	„
Sight	1s. 11⅞d.	„
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-58 cts.	„
3 Do. Do.	„ 2-53 „	„
Sight	„ 2-48 „	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent.	per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at	6 months' sight at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee
„	4 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	„
„	3 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	„
„	2 do.	2s.	0d.	„
„	1 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	„
„	On demand do.	1s.	11⅞d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice		3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do.	3 do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	6 do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	12 do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	0⅞d.	„
„ 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	„
„ 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
„ On demand	2s.	0d.	„
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s.	11⅞d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s.	11⅞d.	„

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months	3 per cent.	per annum
Do. 6 do.	4 „	„
Do. 12 do.	6 „	„

Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 10,000 at 7 per cent per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Bank and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 26th February 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do. „ 6 „	„ 5	„	„
Do. „ 12 „	„ 6	„	„

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 11th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.

WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)

H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.

KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.

GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.

CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.

PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0⅜d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On demand	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 „
„ 6 „	5 „
„ 12 „	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 20th January 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	01d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
„ 3 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
„ 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
„ 1 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
On Demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બુંબાઈ તરેડીંગ એનડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન

(લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*

BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.

HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.

GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and Sons.

Secretary.

MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice		3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do.	4 Do.	4	Do.	
Do.	6 Do.	5	Do.	
Do.	12 Do.	6	Do.	

By order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for	4 months certain	4	do.	
On do.	6	do.	5	do.
On do.	12	do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per rupee.
4 „	2s.	0⅞d.	„
3 „	2s.	0⅝d.	„
2 „	2s.	0½d.	„
1 „	2s.	0⅜d.	„
On Demand	2s.	0⅛d.	„

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postage.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 26th February 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

1000	pieces	Grey	Shirtings.
1000	„	„	Longcloth.
700	„	„	T. Cloth.
200	„	„	Domestics.
800	„	„	Jacconets.

23 bales Mule and Water Twist.

A few cases T. Red Printed Mulls.

A few „ „ Saries.

Several packages of Hardware, &c. &c.

1 case Toys.

1 „ Pictures in Maple and Gilt Frames.

1 „ Bengal Silk Piece Goods.

On account and at the risk of Shaw Damoderdass Gopaldass, the first purchaser, by order of Shah Jaisingbhoy Huthusing, Esquire,

11 Bales Mule Twist, No. 40.

On account of Kessow Asaram and Withul Girdhur, the first purchasers, by order of Mungesh Pandoorung, Esq.

N O C I | 18 bls each 300 lbs. T. Red Yarn Nos. 30 & 50.

Bombay, 29th February 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd March, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

27 Pairs of Plated Candlesticks and Shades.

13 Do. do. Chamber do. do.

4 Butter Cups with Covers and Stands.

24 Plated Cruet Frames, with 4 Cut Bottles each.

26 Plain Shades.

10 Sample Cards of Hardware, containing Cock Bits, Door locks, Files, Rat Traps, Bolts, Grimlets, Hatches, Hammers, Padlocks, Hinges, &c.

A few Cases of American Eight-day and Daily Clocks.

A few English Clocks, and Time-pieces.

10 Dozens of Photographic Frames.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes and 100 dozen best Sherry.

Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with driver.

5-6 do. small do. do.

A few sets of best plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th February 1864.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT FORT GEORGE BARRACKS

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo, at his residence, Fort George, the property of Surgeon Major JAMES VAUGHAN, proceeding to England, consisting of Plate, Plated Glass, and Crockeryware, Lamps, Pictures Medical and other Books, Blackwood Furniture, viz., Tables, Chairs, Conches, Chest of Drawers, Cots, Teapoys, Carpets, Cooking Utensils, and a variety of otheruseful Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

A light Office Shigram with serviceable Horse and Harness complete.

The property will be on view from Monday, the 14th proximo.

TERMS *Cash.*

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

Bombay, 29th February 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, Leadenhall Street, London.—JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.—Established 1843.—The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office by first class Steamers.

T. BLACK, Bombay.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned ageneral supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,

"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobillity and gentry. *We can our selves, from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities."—*United ervice Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. COMMANS, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants.

Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.)

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such immitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lee and Perrins' Sauce.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CNMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,

GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 15th July 1863.

TAE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	Barton Wood, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.	Henry Jump, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
	Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£ 60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	„ 29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	„ 380,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	„ 20,000

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.

John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq.	W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq.	W. N. de Mattos, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq.	John Ogle, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.	Rowand Ronald, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.	E. G. Tinker, Esq.
E. Lucas, Esq.	Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq.

LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

GLASGOW.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq.	Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.	James Motton, Esq.
	Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.	John H. Watt, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.

Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)

John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)

George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)

Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)

Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)

Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)

N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)

Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)

Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)

David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)

Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)

John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)

John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.

John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.

M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)

F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.

William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.

Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)

Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)

J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)

John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)

John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)

James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.

Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.

Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.

Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.

(Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.

E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchants.

Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.

Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.

James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.

The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports. Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents,

C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay 1st January, 1864

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testament, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Hindu ditto, 2 Rupees.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have just received per *Myrtle* and other ships, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.

Fire Brick and Fireclay.

Portable Steam Engines, by Claxton and Shuttleworth, Bar and Plate Iron.

Joiners, Engineers and Contractors, Tools, &c. &c.

Metal Mart, Borree Bunder, February 1864.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

CURRENCY TABLES FOR ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA.—FIFTH EDITION, PRICE RS. 12-8.—TABLES OF EXCHANGES between England, India, and China; to which is added a *Guide to Indirect Exchanges* between *China* and *England* through *India* extended to meet the requirements of *Shanghae rates, Comparative Tables of Exchange* between *Hongkong* and *Shanghae* and *Hongkong* and *Manilla.*

By HENRY RUTTER, Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.

Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A fine upstanding, high caste, 5 year old, Iron Grey Arab Horse, fifteen hands high, with great power and fine action, would make a grand Cavalry Charger. Price Rs. 1,575. A certificate of soundness will be given. Also, a very powerful dark brown Arab Horse, 5 years old, about 14-1 high, with black points Price Rs. 900. To be seen at MR. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon Commission Stables, Byculla.

26th February 1864.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Byculla Commission Stables the following Horses, Racers, &c.:—

G. A. H. "Champion."

G. A. G. "Sultan."

G. A. G. "Laddie."

B. A. G. "Banker."

G. A. H. "Marmion."

C. A. H. "Cheesecake."

A Dark Iron Grey Arab Horse.

A Ditto Galloway.

A Pegu Poney, strong and useful.

A Dog Cart complete.

A Self-driving Carriage, with moveable Box, &c.—Apply to the undersigned.

W. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon,

Byculla Commission Stables.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.

10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.

4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.

Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.

Planing Machine.

Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.

Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.

Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.

Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.

Circular Saws.

Lithographic Presses; various sizes.

A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.

Spigot and Fancel Pipes.

Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.

Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Girgaum Road, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.

Leg Guards.

Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.

Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.

Foils and Masks.

Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.

Hunting and Riding Whips.

Elastic Riding Belts.

Boxing Gloves.

Foot Balls.

Quoits.

Swimming Belts.

Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,

No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland.*

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—

Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.

Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.

Boys and Girls Hats of every description.

Alexandrina Curls in human hair.

The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.

Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.

Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.

Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.

Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.

Colored Chintz and Jacconets.

Rich Black and White Glace Silks.

Colored Checked Silks.

Rich Silk Robes for Evening.

Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.

Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.

Black and Colored Silk Velvet.

Fine French Muslins.

Colored French Lawns.

White Brilliants "Dorias."

Plain White Grenadine.

Spotted and sprigged Grenadine

Mohair Dresses.

Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.

Colored Chintz Organdi.

Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.

White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.

Areophane Crepe in all Colors.

Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.

Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses

White Spanish Lace Burnouses.

White Grenadine Burnouses.

Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls

Colored and White Llama Shawls.

Black Lace Paletots.

Mohair Burnouses.

Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.

Embroidered "Alexandrians" Bows.

White Lace Collars and Cuffs.

Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.

Lace Handkerchiefs.

Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.

Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.

Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.

Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.

Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.

Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.

Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.

The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset for Ladies.

Ladies Riding Belts.

Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.

Black and White Bonnet Caps

Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.

Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.

Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.

White Silk Stockings.

White Wreaths with Bouquettes.

Colored ditto in great variety.

Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.

Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.

Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.

A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.

Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable color.

White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.

"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.

Fancy Birds and Butterflys.

Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.

Tortose shell Combs.

White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety

Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.

Black velvet ribbons.

Goffered Braid and Gimps.

Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.

Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.

Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.

Black Moire Antiques.

Plain Black Glace Silks.

Sheppard's plaid Silk.

Black Grenadine and Mohair.

Half Mourning Grenadine.

Black and Half Mourning Muslins.

Half Mourning Chintz.

Black Paramatta and Crepe.

Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.

Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.

White plain hemmed ditto.

Black Bonnets and Hats.

Black Silk Stockings.

Black Kid Gloves.

Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.

Black Silk Mantles.

Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.

Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c

Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.

Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

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